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Women OF KOREA

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Photos show a front and side view of the International Friendship Exhibition

The International Friendship Exhibition, a great monumental edifice to be handed down for all generations, opened on the eve of the 30th DPRK birthday, a happy red-letter day of our people.

The magnificent exhibition is a six-storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

Exhibition halls on each floor are well arranged in the building, a consummation of our modern national architecture.

On display there in the order of countries are more than 25,000 pieces of valuable gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from heads of state, governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata in over 120 countries.

Women of KOREA

No.4 (80) 1978

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

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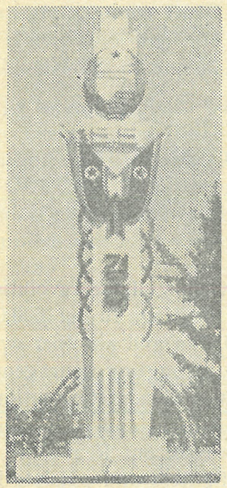

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Soirees of Pyongyang working people celebrating the 30th birthday of the Republic

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KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea

Report Delivered at the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea September 9, 1978

Comrades,

Thirty years have passed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed its birth to the whole world.

In the past 30 years our people, holding their destiny firmly in their own hands under the banner of the Republic, have traversed the path of the revolution resplendent with victory and glory.

Today all people of our country celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK jubilantly with a great national pride and the high honour of victor under the solemn circumstances in which vigorous efforts are being made to carry out successfully the Second Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction.

On this historic red-letter day, I warmly congratulate our heroic people who have worked with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the Republic and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

On this memorable day, I send warm felicitations and militant greetings to the entire people in south Korea including the revolutionaries, youth and students and patriotic democrats who, looking up to our Republic as a beacon of hope, are fighting resolutely for their right to live, democratic freedom, national reunification and for the victory of the revolution.

I also extend warm greetings to our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are struggling courageously in alien lands for their democratic, national rights and their socialist homeland with a high national pride as citizens of our Republic.

Many revolutionary fighters and patriots fell in the hard yet worthwhile fight for the country's independence and for the Republic. I pay a highest tribute of respect to the memory of our unforgettable revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the cause of the country's freedom and liberation, the founding of the Republic and its strengthening and development. The meritorious services rendered by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs will abide long with the name of the Republic in the nation's history.

Many countries' Party and government delegations and foreign friends have come to our country to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK. On behalf of the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I extend a hearty welcome to them who have come to celebrate the national holiday of our people.

Comrades,

The DPRK is a great gain of our revolution.

The Korean Communists and patriotic people waged a long hard struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve the country's independence and establish their own state power. In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant traditions of our revolution were built up and the solid foundation was laid for establishing the people's government.

After liberation our people set up the people's government and carried out democratic reforms successfully under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and, on this basis, founded the DPRK in September 1948.

The founding of the DPRK was a great historic event in the development of our revolution and in our people's life. With the birth of the DPRK our people became the genuine master of the state and society and a mighty and dignified people no one can dare to touch. The founding of the Republic provided our people with a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction and enabled them to appear proudly on the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state. Indeed, the building of the DPRK marked the new emergence of an independent people and signified the solemn declaration of the birth of Juche Korea.

Over the past three decades since its founding the DPRK has covered a road of difficult struggle and glorious victory and accomplished immortal exploits for the country and the people. The Government of the Republic has led the masses of the people to push forward the revolution and construction vigorously and thus established the most advanced socialist system in this land where had prevailed exploitation and oppression, and turned our once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with its solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great defence power. The thirty years of the Republic have been years of victory and glory, years of creation and prosperity.

Our Republic is now at the zenith of its prosperity. The socialist system of our country is becoming more consolidated and developed with each day and the Republic is steadily gaining in scope and strength in all areas—political, economic, cultural and military. Under the care of the Republic our people are provided fully with true freedom and rights, and enjoy material and cultural welfare to their hearts' content. Our Republic fully exercises its right as an independent state on the international arena and has friends and sympathizers everywhere in the world. Never before in our nation's 5,000 years of history has our country so flourished or demonstrated its grandeur all over the world as today.

Our Republic has won the unreserved support and confidence of our people through its 30 years of struggle. All people of Korea have an unbounded love for the Republic and give unqualified support to all lines and policies of the Government of the Republic. Our people are firmly persuaded by actual life that only the Republic can bring them a happy life, and they see a happier future in its strengthening and development.

The entire people of our country consider it an infinite honour and pride to live and make the revolution as citizens of the Republic and are full of confidence that they can build a socialist and communist land of bliss without fail in their homeland under the banner of the Republic. Today our people are afire with a determination to fight with all devotion for safeguarding the Republic resolutely and for its prosperity and development.

1. LET US THOROUGHLY EMBODY THE JUCHE IDEA IN STATE ACTIVITY AND ENERGETICALLY CARRY ON THREE REVOLUTIONS

Comrades,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence for our people and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

Proceeding from the general task of our revolution, the Government of the Republic has made persevering efforts to speed up the build-

ing of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen the unity with the peoples of the world.

In the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and the building of a new society, the Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all spheres of state activity, with the Juche idea of our Party as its invariable guiding principle.

Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic has firmly maintained independence since the first day of its existence.

It has formulated all its lines and policies independently in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and carried them out on the strength of our people themselves. We have repudiated worship of great powers and dogmatism, solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction at our own discretion, and accepted approved theories or foreign experiences to suit the interests of our revolution.

The Government of the Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and deals with all international issues on its own judgment and conviction. We never dance to the tune of others or allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country. The prestige of our country as an independent and sovereign state and the dignity of our people consist precisely in the fact that the Government of the Republic firmly maintains independence.

In order to consolidate the country's political independence and ensure independence completely, it is necessary to build an independent national economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence and sovereignty. The building of an independent national economy is essential for consolidating national independence, exercising sovereign rights and providing a bountiful material life to the people.

The Government of the Republic set forth the line of building an independent national economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology. Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

Self-reliance in national defence is a fundamental principle in the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Without self-reliant defence power it is impossible to defend national independence and safeguard revolutionary gains and the people's security. In fact, a state which has no power to defend itself cannot be called a completely independent state.

Because we had founded regular revolutionary armed forces in good time and built up the country's defence capacity, we honourably defended the country's independence and the gains of the revolution in the three years long Fatherland Liberation War against the American imperialist aggressors.

The Government of the Republic has carried out the Party's military line, the gist of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, to modernize it, to arm the entire people and to fortify the whole country, and thus strengthened our People's Army into revolutionary armed forces whose members equal a hundred foes each, and converted the whole land into an impregnable fortress. Today we can say confidently that we have an invincible defence power capable of completely smashing any enemy's invasion.

The Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all areas of the revolution and construction, and thus turned our country into a mighty socialist state politically independent,

economically self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence.

The great changes and brilliant successes brought about in our country over the past 30 years since the founding of the Republic bear remarkable witness to the correctness and vitality of the line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence.

In future, too, the Government of the Republic will fully apply the Juche idea to all fields of state activity and thus hasten the historic cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic. The Government should turn all members of society into communistic people of a Juche type and thoroughly transform the whole society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea, thus taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses. Complete independence of the working masses demands that the legacies of the old society be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and super-structure. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are posed as an especially important question in countries—formerly colonies or semi-colonies—which have won independence and are building a new society. The countries, once under imperialist colonial yoke, are backward ideologically, technically and culturally, so the three revolutions are very difficult and complex and take more effort and time in such countries.

After the democratic and socialist revolutions win and the socialist sytem is established, the working-class state confronts it as a fundamental revolutionary task to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved, but there still remains the task of completely freeing them even from the fetters of old thinking and restrictions of nature. Therefore, after the establishment of the socialist system, it is necessary to consolidate and develop this system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an all-round way, through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions. This alone will make it possible to achieve the full independence of the working masses.

On the first day when the building of a new society started, the Government of the Republic put forward the policy of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and has since implemented it with all consistency.

After the victorious conclusion of the socialist revolution, the Government of the Republic stipulated that the three revolutions should be the main content of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution until the building of communism, and has vigorously carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. With the three revolutions forging ahead dynamically our revolution and construction have made very rapid progress, and brilliant victories and successes have been achieved in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Holding aloft the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people are now advancing energetically in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign towards the high peak of socialism and communism.

Of the three revolutions the ideological revolution is most important.

The ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to make communist revolutionaries of the working people through revolutionization and working-classization and is a political work to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

In leading the revolutionary struggle and

construction work the Government of the Republic has always regarded the ideological revolution as the most important revolutionary task and adhered strictly to the principle of keeping it ahead of all other work.

As a result of the successful progress of the ideological revolution, our people's ideological and moral qualities have undergone a great change.

All working people have been equipped solidly with our Party's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, and the whole society is pervaded with this idea. Today all our people have intense loyalty to our Party and the Government of our Republic and, when dictated by the revolution, fight valiantly through fire and water.

Great success has also been scored in remoulding the working people after the revolutionary and working-class patterns. All the working people have been closely armed with the progressive thinking of the working class, and work, study and live in a communist way under the slogan, "One for all and all for one". All our working people have now become revolutionary to love work and struggle and to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance.

The ideological revolution has further strengthened our people's political and ideological unity. All people are united solidly in one mind and one purpose on the basis of the Juche idea, and the whole society has turned into a big revolutionary family living in harmony, helping and leading each other forward. No force can ever break our people's political and ideological unity based on the Juche idea. This indestructible unity and cohesion of our people is a sure guarantee for the prosperity of the Republic and the final victory of our revolution.

Today our revolution and construction have entered on a new high stage of development. We should further step up the building of socialism and communism by intensifying the ideological revolution uninterruptedly in compliance with the new requirements of the revolution.

It is an inexorable requirement of the revolution to keep strengthening the ideological revolution. Unless this revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, obsolete ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts spread by the imperialists from without may infiltrate. Moreover, if the ideological revolution is discontinued, the revolutionary enthusiasm of people may gradually cool down as their livelihood improves and they feel no worry about food, clothing and shelter. Only when the ideological revolution is stepped up without a break, can the difficult yet important task of reeducating people in communism be fulfilled successfully and the revolution and construction be advanced uninterruptedly.

The central task of the ideological revolution at present is to equip all members of society closely with the Juche idea. By further intensifying education in the Juche idea, we should see to it that all working people equip themselves firmly with the Juche revolutionary outlook and fight on energetically for the all-round victory of the Juche idea.

Because they have their socialist homeland of Juche, our people have become a most dignified and proud people. All working people should be educated to love their socialist homeland passionately and to fight stoutly for its thriving.

Our struggle is not yet over and we are still on the way of the revolution. Bravely surmounting every obstacle and difficulty with a high degree of revolutionary ardour and firm faith in victory, all people should fight on unyieldingly until the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The technical revolution is an important component of the three revolutions.

The technical revolution is a solemn revolutionary task to promote the people's material well-being steadily and to free the working people from arduous labour through developing the productive forces.

Only when the technical revolution is carried out is it possible to build a socialist independent national economy, free the working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life.

The Government of the Republic put forward the technical revolution as a momentous revolutionary task for building a new society and a noble political task for enhancing the working

people's independence, and launched it vigorously in all branches of the national economy.

By carrying out the technical revolution briskly, we wiped out the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the economy left behind by Japanese imperialism in a short period of time after liberation and, further, accomplished the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization with honour. Following the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, the Government of the Republic set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution and strove actively for carrying them out, and already achieved great successes.

As a result of the successful promotion of the technical revolution, our economy has now been placed firmly on a modern scientific and technological basis and its might has grown immensely.

Today our country's productive forces have attained a very high level. Last year industrial production was 196 times as large as that in 1946, and between 1946 and 1977 the share of the engineering industry in the total industrial output value rose from 5.1 to 33.7 per cent. Home production meets 98 per cent of the needs for machinery and equipment in our country, which now ranks among the developed nations in regard to per-capita output of major industrial products.

The working people have been relieved largely of arduous labour, and the people's living standard has risen remarkably. Mechanization, automation and remote control are widespread in major industrial areas including the mining and metallurgical industries, and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture have made brisk headway, with the result that the working people are free in a great measure from heat-affected labour, harmful labour and other kinds of hard labour. The food industry has developed, so that women's household work has become much easier. Easier labour and increased production of material wealth have enabled the people to enjoy a more plentiful and cultured life without any worry.

The Government of the Republic should continuously push forward the technical revolution with energy on the basis of the successes already achieved. It should thus develop the productive forces so highly as to make it possible to realize communist distribution according to needs, and should emancipate the working people completely from arduous labour.

An important objective of the technical revolution is that while its three major tasks are propelled unremittingly, the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are realized.

Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are the primary objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and constitute the strategic line that must be followed with all consistency in the economic construction of socialism for the future. For the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, it is essential to promote the technical revolution vigorously and thus further the independence of the national economy, improve technical means and place the economy as a whole on a new scientific basis.

The stress should be laid, before anything else, on realizing the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

An important task in making the national economy Juche-oriented is to make a more effective use of the country's natural resources and further improve the structure of the national economy. Our country has rich deposits of various mineral resources. It is necessary to strengthen geological prospecting work to secure more mineral deposits and to locate all the mineral resources not yet discovered. We should further improve the structure of industry by creating new industrial branches and adhere strictly to the principle of developing industry fed with domestic raw materials, thereby strengthening the independence and Juche character of our industry.

Modernization of the national economy immediately means the modernization of technical means and the mechanization and automation of production. It is necessary to elevate the level of technical equipment of the national economy and to mechanize and automate all work of production. To do so, the work of making machines and equipments precise, large-sized and high-

speed should be accelerated energetically and various modern machines and equipments invented and built in a larger number.

It is our important task today to modernize transport. Recently the mining and manufacturing industries have made rapid progress, but transport fails to keep pace with them. We should step up the modernization of transport and increase the carrying capacities markedly. Railway electrification should be completed swiftly, automation of the railways furthered, and the loading and unloading operations actively mechanized. Our country looks out on the sea on three sides and has many rivers, so we should take the course of developing water transport on a wide scale by building many large cargo boats and cutting canals extensively. To build many large modern cargo boats and develop sea transport is of great significance in making foreign trade multilateral, too.

Through development of science and technology, we should put the production and technical processes, methods of production and business activities in all branches of the national economy on a newer scientific basis. Functionaries of state and economic organizations, scientists and technicians should strengthen the scientific research work essential for scientification of the national economy and actively introduce the new achievements of science and technology in production to raise the scientific level of our national economy to a higher plane in the near future.

In particular, we should make great efforts for scientification and modernization of farming. Agricultural production should be made more scientific and intensive by consolidating the successes achieved so far in the struggle for applying the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and by fully meeting the demands of the Juche method of farming. At the same time, we should strive actively to accelerate the reclamation of tideland and obtain more land by extensively using modern technical means and scientific methods of operation.

The cultural revolution is one of the three revolutionary tasks devolving on the working-class state.

The cultural revolution is the only way to eliminate the cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to create a socialist and communist culture and to turn all members of society into communistic, comprehensively-developed persons.

As a result of the successful promotion of the cultural revolution in the past period, a socialist national culture has blossomed out gorgeously and our people once far removed from modern civilization have become genuine masters and enjoyers of socialist culture.

Education has made tremendous progress in our country. With the advance of the revolution and construction, compulsory education has been introduced by stages, and today universal 11-year compulsory education is in force for all the rising generation to receive complete general secondary schooling. In our country now 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense, growing up into communist revolutionaries. Through successful promotion of adult education, all working people acquired the general knowledge of the junior secondary school graduate standard and above already long ago, and today they are studying hard to master the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate. Indeed our country has now become a "country of learning", a "country of education", where all people study.

Great success has also been registered in the creation of native cadres. In our country which had not a single institution of higher learning before liberation, 158 colleges and universities have sprung up now, an overall cadre-training centre has been firmly built up in every local area and a huge army of one million intellectuals have grown up to manage state, economic and cultural institutions admirably. Now the question of native cadres has been completely solved in our country which suffered so much from lack of its own cadres in the past.

Literature and art have risen to a high level, fully meeting the growing cultural needs of the people and greatly inspiring the working people in their revolutionary struggle.

The cultural revolution which started with the abolition of illiteracy in our country after liberation has advanced a long way under the banner of the Republic and now reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective. This is one of the most valuable achievements made by our Republic in the building of a new society and is a great pride of our people.

The most important task of the cultural revolution at present is to hasten the intellectualization of the whole society. Only when the cultural and technical standards of the entire people are elevated radically through this process, is it possible to build socialism and communism successfully, to obliterate the distinctions in labour for good and to ensure the complete equality of the working people.

For the intellectualization of all society, education should be further developed through the full implementation of the "Theses on Socialist Education". People's government bodies should conduct universal 11-year compulsory education on a high qualitative level and further improve adult and higher education. All the younger generation should thus be brought up as communist revolutionaries of a Juche type, knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound; all working people should be made to acquire the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate and master more than one modern technical skill at an early date; and the training of native cadres should be improved.

It is an important task of the cultural revolution thoroughly to establish cultured ways in production and life and a socialist mode of living. This is indispensable for providing the working people with high working and living conditions and for introducing a revolutionary way of life in the whole society. Functionaries of people's government bodies and all working people should strive to build up factories, rural communities, towns and villages beautifully and keep them clean and tidy and to raise the quality of goods and make them more presentable. It is required to strictly observe the socialist standard of life and rules of conduct in all spheres of state activity and social life and to establish in the whole society a more sound habit of working and living in a revolutionary way.

Success in the cultural revolution calls for thorough implementation of the line of building a socialist national culture. In all areas of culture building we should firmly establish Juche, properly embody the Party spirit and the working-class spirit, and resolutely repudiate capitalist and feudalistic elements and the corrupt Western way of life.

In order to push forward more vigorously the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions our Party initiated the three-revolution team movement and took active measures to form three-revolution teams with politically and practically qualified hardcores of the Party and young intellectuals and dispatch them to different branches of the national economy including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The three-revolution team movement is a contemporary method of guidance of the revolution which incorporates the Chongsan-ri method in itself. In other words, this movement is a new method of revolutionary guidance combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance, making superiors help inferiors and arousing the masses to hasten the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As a consequence of the three-revolution team movement carried on briskly under the guidance of Party organizations, the struggle for the three revolutions has become ever more organized and activated and great successes have been scored in all fields of socialist construction. Life has shown that the three-revolution team movement is a most superior and viable method of revolutionary guidance which increases the fighting efficiency and leading role of Party organizations, gives full scope to the functions of the state and economic agencies, and activates the functionaries and working people to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

We should continue to develop the three-revolution team movement whose advantages and vitality have been confirmed in practice.

In order to develop this movement the members of the three-revolution teams should enhance their sense of responsibility and role. They are the advanced guards of the three revolutions and standard-bearers in battle. They should arm themselves closely with the Juche idea, always maintain a noble revolutionary

spirit and go among the masses to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play, so that the three revolutions are stepped up further still.

In order to ensure success in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the three-revolution red flag movement should be unfolded briskly. This movement is a mass movement of the entire people aimed at giving a strong impetus to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to speed up socialist construction. The movement should be further stepped up in all fields of socialist construction to spur on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions strongly and to advance our revolution at a greater speed.

Today thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the basic revolutionary task confronting the Government of the Republic in the struggle to build socialism and communism. Holding aloft the red banner of three revolutions, the Government of the Republic should vigorously push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

2. LET US SMASH THE "TWO KOREAS" PLOT AND PEACEFULLY REUNIFY THE COUNTRY

Comrades,

Even now, 30 years after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our nation is left divided and the country's reunification remains the greatest national task of the entire people of Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people, the Government of the Republic has made every possible effort to solve the question of national reunification independently by peaceful means on democratic principles. But owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad, the question of reunifying our country has run up against serious obstacles and the danger of perpetual national division is increasing further.

The American imperialists have set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization. The Japanese reactionaries, too, following this policy of American imperialism, are obstructing the reunification of our country in many ways. Under the aegis of the American imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, the south Korean puppet clique overtly made the plot of national partition their policy and, raving about "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition", are making frantic efforts to create "two Koreas".

The American imperialists are seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by perpetuating the division of our country and rigging up "two Koreas", and the Japanese reactionaries are trying to regain their old position as colonial rulers there. The south Korean puppet clique are trying to keep the present state of north-south partition as it is in their efforts to secure an easy and comfortable life for themselves and realize their wild design to remain in office indefinitely.

On no account can we tolerate any plot of the separatists to rig up "two Koreas"; we should smash it up by the united strength of the entire Korean people.

Korea must by all means be reunified into one. The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification. The forces opposed to Korea's reunification are the outside forces that are keen to invade and dominate Korea and, as for the corresponding internal forces, there is only a handful of quislings selling out the country and the people to foreign forces.

The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost. Our country

neither was a party to the war of aggression nor is a defeated nation. Ours is a nation which had been oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation by fighting the imperialist aggressors. And even if our country is reunified, it will neither attack nor threaten other countries. On the contrary, if Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into "two Koreas" but by all means be reunified into one, not only for the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of Asia and the world.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

If a dialogue for Korean reunification is to take place and to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both parties to the dialogue should proceed from the right position with a sincere desire for reunification. If one side pursues an ulterior object behind the screen of the talk or tries to use this talk as a means for rigging up "two Koreas", instead of proceeding from the position of seeking for the solution of the reunification question through mutual understanding and cooperation, the dialogue cannot come off well and this kind of dialogue will be a sheer nonsense. We can by no means hold a talk for division; we should make conversation only for reunification.

A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic, broke off due to the south Korean authorities' mean perfidy, and remains in a state of abeyance to this day. The south Korean authorities are loudly talking about "dialogue" and "collaboration" between north and south, but, in deed, they are heading for confrontation and division all the time. Insisting that we are seeking after reunification under the banner of communism, they are stirring up anti-communist consciousness and inflaming a war atmosphere in south Korea on the pretext of a fictitious "threat of southward invasion", and shouting for "reunification through prevailing over communism". Upholding the slogan of "oppose communism" and "prevail over communism", how can they hope for a dialogue and collaboration with the Communists? Of late, the south Korean authorities have put forward what they call "north-south economic cooperation plan". But it does not stand to reason that they want to promote "economic cooperation" with Communists while clamouring for "prevailing over communism". This is nothing but a clumsy trick of the separatists to camouflage their true colours. If the south Korean authorities sincerely want a dialogue and collaboration with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism.

The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity. The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country. In other words, our struggle for national reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union. In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and the south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should put forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

We will not impose our socialist system and communist ideology on south Korea. We are

ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea according to the idea of great national unity, without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people. Further, should some political party of south Korea want to come and operate in the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome it. The south Korean authorities and political parties, too, should be willing to join hands with various political parties in the north, and should not take exception to any political party of the north coming and operating in south Korea. The cause of national reunification can be expedited only when the north and the south, proceeding thus from the idea of great national unity, fully open their societies to each other and realize many-sided collaboration in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized.

In south Korea today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is maintained. Having established the fascist "Yusin system", the south Korean puppet clique bring into action various wicked fascist laws and the huge suppressive apparatus to mercilessly trample upon the fundamental rights of the popular masses and brutally repress the patriotic people and democrats who demand democracy and national reunification. Unless the south Korean society is democratized, its people cannot free themselves from their present situation when they enjoy no right and, moreover, national union cannot be achieved nor can the way to peaceful reunification be found.

In order to democratize south Korean society, it is necessary, first of all, to abolish the "Yusin Constitution" and annul the "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other fascist laws. The unwarranted penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democrats under the "emergency measures" and fascist laws should be revoked, and the freedom of speech and the press and free activities of political parties and public organizations be ensured. The activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other clandestine political parties should be legalized, and the Korean organizations and patriotic persons struggling abroad for the democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country should be permitted to return to south Korea as they wish and engage in free political activities.

To guarantee the freedom of activity for political parties and public organizations is the most elementary requirement of democracy. In the northern half of the Republic different political parties and public organizations are now operating freely, enjoying legal rights. Today in most countries of the world the freedom of activity is guaranteed for political parties and public organizations, and even in imperialist nations the progressive parties including the Communist parties and public organizations are operating with a legal status. In south Korea, too, all political parties and public organizations should be naturally granted the freedom and right to carry on lawful activities.

Even in the difficult conditions of south Korea where such a harsh fascist suppression continues, people of all social strata and democratic persons are now waging an unyielding struggle against fascism and for democracy to win democratic freedom and rights. The Korean nationals in Japan, the United States and other countries have also actively turned out in the righteous patriotic struggle for democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country from a high sense of their national mission. The south Korean people should fight against the fascist forces of dictatorship with united and organized strength by forming an extensive united front of all democratic forces at home and abroad, irrespective of the difference in ideology, religious belief, party affiliation and political view. By so doing they must democratize south Korean society and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

Our people regard national sovereignty as their life and will not tolerate the interference

of any outside forces in the solution of the question of national reunification. It is now high time that the United States should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and take its hands off the Korean question.

The United States should not shield the puppet regime in south Korea that is strangling democracy and brutally repressing the people nor should it prevent the south Korean people struggling for democracy and national reunification. If it fails to renounce its erstwhile mistaken policy and continues to take under its wings the south Korean fascists who are totally isolated at home and abroad, the United States will be unable to escape the strong condemnation of our people and the peoples the world over as an accomplice in suppressing human rights.

Further, the United States should give up its aggressive design to create "two Koreas" to continue with its colonial rule in south Korea and then gobble up the whole Korea; it should withdraw all its troops from south Korea as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "commitment".

If the United States truly wants peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the DPRK to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully. We have already made a proposal for negotiations with the United States and are making efforts to this end. The question is, whether the United States sincerely wants to conduct negotiations with us or not and, in case it wants to, whether it means to negotiate for a single Korea or for "two Koreas". If it abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into "two Koreas" and assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it at any time and settle all necessary problems. Then the United States will be able to withdraw its hands from the Korean question without impairing its own honour, and this will accord with the interests of both our people and the people of the United States.

The people in the northern half of the Republic and in south Korea will unite ever more firmly on the principle of great national unity and surely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at all costs.

3. COUNTRIES OF NEW-EMERGING FORCES, UNITE AND FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DOMINATIONISM

Comrades,

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

Alarmed at the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the old and new dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain their supremacy.

In pursuance of their invariable wild designs to bring the world under their domination, the American imperialists are stepping up war preparations while fooling peoples of the world by putting up the specious sign of "peace". They continue with armament expansion under the sign of "disarmament", carry on nuclear tests under the sign of "restrictions on nuclear weapons" and go on with military intervention under the sign of "easing tensions". As their economic crisis deepens and their position gets more straitened, the imperialists intensify their manœuvres for aggression and war.

The imperialists are turning the spearhead of aggression against the countries of the new-emerging forces. The principal method they employ in their aggression against non-aligned states, countries of the third world, is to divide and alienate them from one another and destroy them one by one. The imperialists are seeking to pit the non-aligned states, countries of the third world, against one another and fish

in troubled waters, by shrewdly taking advantage of the border disputes—aftermaths of colonial rule—and various other delicate problems to drive wedges between these countries, to sow discord and cause disputes and conflicts among them.

The imperialists and dominationists are making a vicious attempt to establish their political and economic control over the new-emerging countries. They are trying to subordinate newly independent states politically by varied crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, appeasement, cheating, subversive and sabotaging activities, and are attempting to seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of the developing countries under the name of so-called "aid" and "joint development of backward countries".

The imperialists and dominationists, intent on extending their sphere of influence, are scrambling feverishly to bring third world countries under their control. On the plea of "assistance" and "protection" they are vying with each other to poke their noses into the disputes between third world countries, interfering openly in them, and are contending to bring these countries under their thumb.

The current international situation is overstrung and complicated due to the machinations of the imperialists and dominationists. Owing to their manipulation and intrigues, cases of subversion, sabotage and assassination take place every day, disputes arise in all parts of the world, and even such a tragic situation develops as fraternal countries fight, exchanging fire. Consequently, the countries of the third world face many difficulties and the non-aligned movement is undergoing an ordeal.

The present situation urgently demands that socialist countries, non-aligned states, third world countries and all the oppresed nations of the world unite firmly and intensify the struggle against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism.

Dominationism is a counter-revolutionary trend going against the contemporary current towards independence; it is a common target of struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world. It is in the nature of dominationism to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and peoples. Dominationism means, in one way, openly colonizing other countries and oppressing and exploiting them undisguisedly and, in another way, putting other countries under the yoke of slavery by various crafty methods to dominate and control them. Dominationism is practised by big, comparatively small, capitalist and other countries. In short, all those countries which seek to control other countries represent the dominationist forces, irrespective of their size and social system, and it is all dominationism to control others overtly or covertly.

All people of the countries of the new-emerging forces should turn the spearhead of attack against imperialism and dominationism. Only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and dominationism can the peoples of the new-emerging forces consolidate national independence, assure the independent development of their countries and build a new world free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

In order to fight stoutly against imperialism and other forms of dominationism, it is imperative to form a broad united front of new-emerging countries.

This united front is a decisive guarantee of victory in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism. Forming such a united front acquires still greater importance especially because the imperialists and other dominationists are now stepping up their moves to divide and estrange newly independent states from one another and win them over to their side.

The new-emerging countries should counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity. Non-aligned countries, third world countries, should form a broad united front and smash by concerted action the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of all dominationists.

To fight against the common enemy, the new-emerging countries should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this, and should closely band together, transcending the difference in the social system, political view and religious belief. The difference in the social system, political view and

religious belief can in no way be a barrier to the unity of the new-emerging countries. The commonness of the new-emerging countries is greater than their distinction and the force knitting them together is stronger than the force estranging them from one another.

Non-aligned countries should not be fussy about which countries are progressive and which not, but endeavour to find common denominators and unite with each other. Classifying the non-aligned states into this or that side contradicts the essential character and idea of the non-aligned movement. This will lead, in the long run, to forming new blocs within the movement to split it. As for the progressive nature of a country, independence is its criterion, and a nation maintaining independence is precisely a progressive nation. Since the non-aligned states are all opposed to domination and subordination and aspire after independence, they can unite on the basis of this common feature—aspiration for independence.

Non-aligned states should base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries. However serious they may be, the differences and disputes between non-aligned states are internal affairs of brothers who are advancing hand in hand towards a common goal; they are not matters to be settled by fight or through involvement of outside forces. They should be settled through negotiations by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, free from any interference from outside. Should non-aligned states antagonize or fight each other, trapped by the intrigues of dominationists, they will play into the hands of the latter, only to make losers of themselves.

For the new-emerging countries to fight in unity against imperialism and all other brands of dominationism, they should maintain independence.

Non-aligned states, third world countries, must categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following other countries blindly or acting as their henchmen. And new-emerging countries should respect each other's independence and refrain from picking holes or meddling in the behaviours of other countries. This will preclude any dominationist forces from gaining foothold in the non-aligned movement, render any nation's baton impotent and enable the new-emerging countries to strengthen their unity and wage a determined struggle against dominationism.

National independence must be guaranteed by an independent national economy. Without a powerful independent national economy a nation cannot exercise its sovereign rights nor can say its say nor can do as it likes.

If non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy successfully, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries. The third world countries have vast territories and rich natural resources as well as various good experiences and techniques they have acquired in the course of creating a new life. They should exchange raw materials and technical skills on the principle of filling one another's needs and, in particular, sincerely help and teach one another by exchanging their native technical personnel. Then, they will be able, even without turning to the imperialists and dominationists for help, to shake off economic and technical backwardness, to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and to build a prosperous independent and sovereign state.

The old international economic order is an issue of the colonialist system and the imperialists' lever for domination, control, exploitation and plunder. As long as the old international economic order is kept intact, developing countries cannot emerge from destitution nor build an independent national economy successfully. They should strive hard to abolish the absurd old international economic order advantageous only to the imperialists and dominationists and to establish a new fair international economic order suited to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The most pressing task in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism at the present time is to check and frustrate imperialism's moves for aggression and war.

The peoples of the new-emerging forces should mercilessly expose and denounce the crafty manoeuvres of imperialism for aggression and war, and press and administer blows to the imperialists in all places to which they have stretched their aggressive tentacles. The peoples of the new-emerging forces should energetically struggle to put a stop to the arms race of the imperialists, to achieve general disarmament and to make the imperialists completely withdraw their aggressive troops from and dismantle their military bases in foreign territories.

As yet colonies remain on different continents of the globe, and the imperialists and dominationists are manoeuvring craftily to bring the newly independent states once again under their domination and control. The peoples of new-emerging countries and oppressed peoples should fight on still more stoutly to clear all continents of colonialism for good and of neo-colonialism and all other forms of dominationism completely. Only when Asia, Africa and Latin America are clear from colonialism and all forms of dominationism will the liberation of nations be complete and final.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people make it an important foreign policy to fight against imperialism and dominationism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and all other new-emerging countries of the world.

As hitherto, so in the future, the Government of the Republic will make unabated efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of socialist countries.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, peoples of the third world countries, and will always cast in their lot with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity.

The Korean people actively support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity for all oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation struggle.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to fight strenuously against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society, in unity with all revolutionary peoples of the world who advocate independence.

* * *

Comrades,

The DPRK is the genuine homeland of all people of Korea. To strengthen and develop the Republic constitutes the very source of welfare for our people and the decisive guarantee of victory in the revolution and construction.

The entire people should make strong efforts to further strengthen and develop the Republic. We should increase the might of the Republic in every way by consolidating our revolutionary government and thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of state activity.

Today our people are confronted with the weighty yet honourable task of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan with success. By energetically carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on all fronts of socialist construction, we should bring about a new upswing in production and construction and thus fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The revolutionary cause of our people is justified and the future of our Republic is bright. Victory and glory are always in store for our people who are fighting on for a just revolutionary cause under the banner of the Republic.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the red banner of three revolutions, let us all unite closely around the Government of the Republic and press forward vigorously for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Long live the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland!

Voices of Delegates from Various Countries Who Attended the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

"I Would Like, Comrade President, to Salute You as the Incarnation of Korean Miracle, an Artisan of the Happiness of Her People, a Defender of the Weak and Oppressed"

President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who came to our country on an official state visit to attend the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK, upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, said as follows:

In a word, you have built a developed socialist society.

This performance would not have been achieved, your success would not have enjoyed admiration, material wellbeing which radiates here on all the faces would not have brought the conviction to the objective observers of the intrinsic value of the principles of socialism, if all this enterprise were not supported, carried on and guided by the Juche idea and by the clairvoyance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Comrade President!

I would like, therefore, Comrade President, to salute you as the incarnation of Korean miracle, an artisan of the happiness of her people, a defender of the weak and oppressed whom you have emancipated from the exploitation and tyranny to make people worthy of the name.

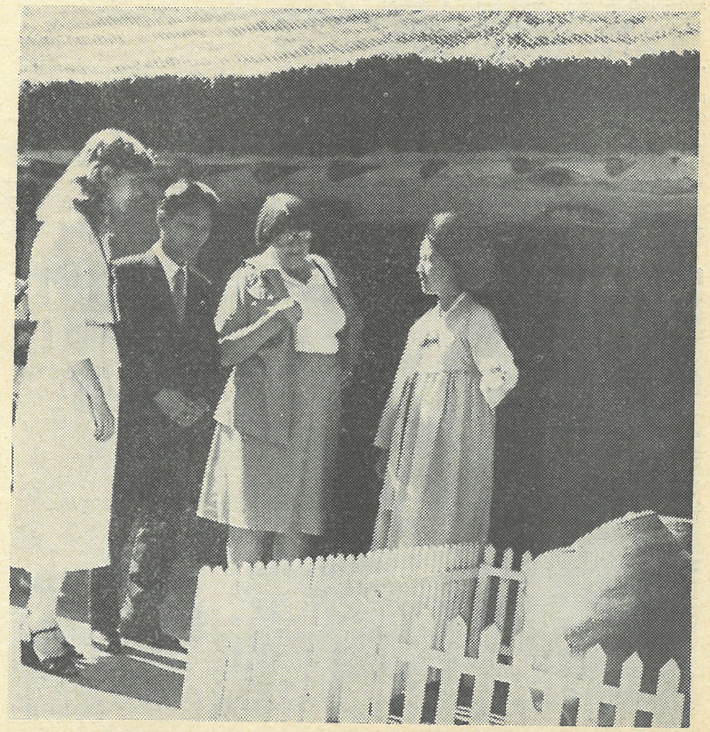
We also present to you our fraternal felicitations on this grandiose event, which gladdens the socialists the world over and whose reputation fills with pride not only the Korean brothers of the north and the south but also the entire fighters of other countries whose hearts are beating in union with yours. Your victories are ours. Your achievements are the best encouragement to us. Your success further stimulates us.

Isme Jumeau, Head of the Government Delegation of Seychelles and Member of the Central Executive Committee, and National Treasurer, of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, who came to our country to attend the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK, said:

There are so many leaders in the world. But I have not known greater leader than President Kim Il Sung. Though I read many books, I could not find in them such great leader as him.

He accomplished great achievements beyond the capacities

The delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League visits the house in historic Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood fostering lofty revolutionary aims



of any other leaders in the world.

When equipped with the Juche idea, all countries can achieve good success, I believe firmly.

I express my boundless respect to the great leader.

Nuon Chea, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea, had this to say:

The past 30 year-long history of the DPRK is a history of glorious revolutionary struggle the fraternal Korean people have waged under the wise guidance of their respected and beloved great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Though the people's power was still young right after the founding of the DPRK, the heroic Korean people and the People's Army defeated American imperialism and its stooges in the most devastating and brutal aggressive war and won a great victory that startled the world.

Under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, the Korean people turned the northern half of the Republic that had been a backward agricultural land and that had been reduced to the ashes in the war into a mighty socialist state with advanced agriculture, modern industry and strong self-reliant defence power.

P.A. Reid, Secretary General of the People's National Congress Party of Guyana and Deputy Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who headed the Guyanese Party and Government Delegation, said:

The history of the heroic Korean people is a history in which the proud and independent people have held independence for a long time. It is a history of determined struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all brands of foreign domination.

Over the past 30 years after they gained independence, the valorous Korean people have made great strides in the nation's political, economic and social development under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Encouraged by the Juche idea based on the philosophical theory that man is the master of his own destiny, the Korean people overcame many a difficulty and are making a steady advance along the road for the victory of socialist society.

The success achieved by the Korean people is an excellent model for us all who are going to put an end to the exploitation of man by man, and build such society as to establish complete equality in socio-economic relations and give man a wide door for perfect development.

"The Report of the Great Leader Serves as a Banner of Struggle and a Programme of Revolutionary Movement of Revolutionary Peoples of the World"

Saying that he was deeply moved by the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central celebration meeting of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of Afghanistan Dastagir Panjisheri, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and Minister of Public Works, stressed:

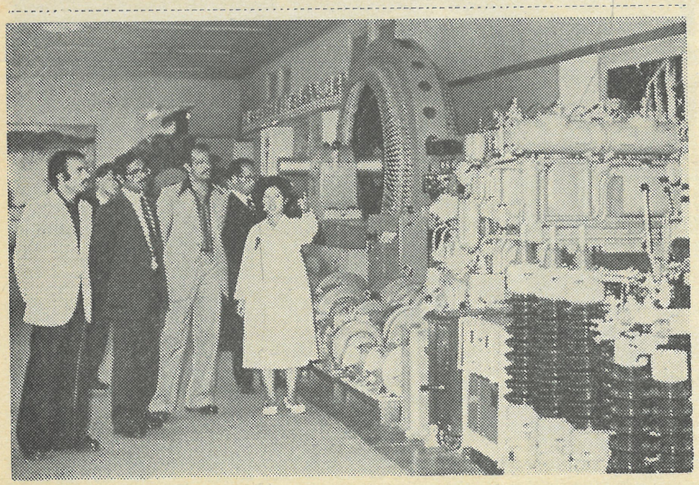
His report carries great significance not only for the Korean revolution but also for the revolutionary struggle of the non-aligned countries and serves as a banner of struggle and a programme of the revolutionary movement of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Edward M. Sokoine, Head of the Tanzanian Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, said:

The climax of the celebrations this time was the perfectly logical report delivered by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

His idea of the three revolutions, though it is for the Koreans, concerns the peoples of all the third world countries.

His words on international problems, for their sagaciousness, will contribute to strengthening the unity of the third world countries and the non-aligned movement.



The government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic looks round the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

Wife of President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar inspects the research institute of embroidery

"The Juche Idea Has Become the Faith of the Exploited and Oppressed People"

Amid Baba Moussa, Member of the Party and Government Delegation of Benin, said:

The world revolutionary peoples hold the great leader President Kim Il Sung in high esteem and reverence, because his Juche idea is shedding its brilliant rays throughout the world passing the bounds of Korea.

All the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the infallible guidance of the great leader afford an inspiring example to the world peoples who are striving to create a new life against foreign aggressors.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a great leader.

I respectfully wish the great leader a long life and good health.

Head of the Delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization Saad Eldin Gandour, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (El Fatah) and its Permanent Representative in Syria, said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led two wars against the Japanese and US imperialists to victory.

Teaching that victory could be achieved only on the strength of popular masses, great Comrade Kim Il Sung united the people for the victory of the war and gave rise to their inexhaustible strength.

It is thanks to the sagacious leadership of the great leader that the Korean people armed with the Juche idea and the Chollima spirit could always attain victory in the revolution and construction.

Alexandre Nunes Correia, Secretary General of the State Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and

Cape Verde and Member of the Autonomous Section Committee of Bissau, who headed the delegation, said:

The Korean people led by our intimate and great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely win.

You have the sagacious and outstanding leader who is the great leader and father of the nation.

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung leads the revolutionary struggle of the people on a world-wide scale.

The Juche idea has become the faith of the exploited and oppressed people.

"Korean Children Are the King of the Country"

After visiting the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, U Bara, Member of the Government Delegation of Burma, remarked:

The great leader of the Korean people takes good care of the children. So bright is the future of Korea, I suppose.

Emmanuel Rwamibango, Member of the Party and Government Delegation of Burundi, said:

It is wonderful that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic give best things to children.

Really the Korean children are the king of the country.

Head of the Party and Government Delegation of Sao Tome and Principe Flavio Peres Dos Santos, Member of the Steering Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and Minister of Social Equipment and the Environment, stated:

Korean children are growing up healthily into versatile cadres equipped with knowledge, morality and a strong physique.

I came to clearly realize the superiority of Korea's educational system through my visit to the magnificent Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to see happy children cultivating their talents to the full there.

"Korea Will Be Reunified"

Having visited various places of our country foreign guests expressed their firm support to the cause of Korea's reunification, keenly feeling the misery and sufferings of our people owing to national split.

Head of the Party and Government Delegation of Gambia Alhaji Ibrahima Garba Jahumpa, Member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia and former Minister for Finance and Trade, made the following comment:

Though thirty years have passed since the founding of the DPRK, the Korean people are yet suffering misfortunes owing to the artificial division of their country.

We fully support the five-point policy of national reunification presented by the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, and firmly believe that Korea will be reunified certainly in accordance with it.

Head of the Party and Government Delegation of Sierra Leone D.F. Sheares, Member of the Central Committee of the All-people's Congress of Sierra Leone and Minister of Culture and Tourism, pointed out:

The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people.

Historically, Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one and single nation.

This is a self-evident fact beyond dispute.

The US imperialists, however, are scheming to divide Korea into two.

We never approve of such manoeuvres of the imperialists.

We assert that Korean reunification should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without interference of foreign forces.

We clarified this stand of ours many times in the international arena including UN.

This is also the unanimous feelings of the African people supporting the reunification of Korea.

Andreas Ohristodoulides, Head of the Delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, stressed:

From ancient times Korea is one historically and geographically. So we oppose "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung advanced measures for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved independently without any interference of outside forces according to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung responds to the enthusiastic cheers of paraders celebrating the 30th birthday of the DPRK

Rostrum of the parade of Pyongyang held in celebration of the 30th DPRK founding anniversary, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

A Mammoth Parade of One-million Pyongyang Working People

Last September the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was celebrated in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, with much enthusiasm as a grand national festival.

Present at the celebrations were more than 100 delegations from many countries of five continents of the world.

In the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a grand central meeting in commemoration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK was held on September 9th.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder and leader of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, made his historic report **"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea".**

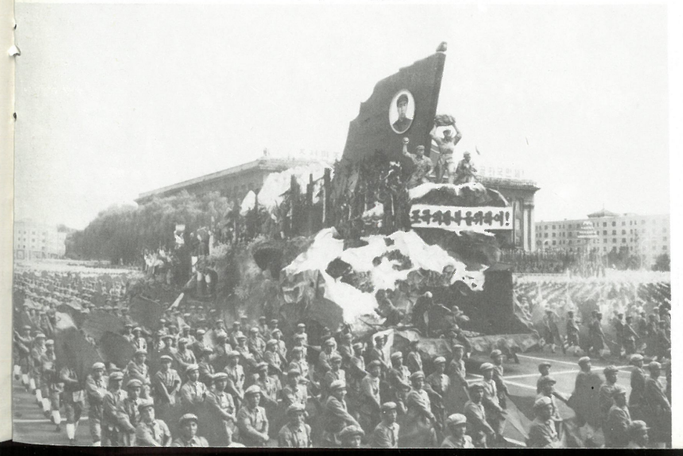
On September 10th, a mammoth parade of one-million Pyongyang working people was held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And colourful functions including the spectacular mass gymnastic display "Juche Korea" were performed.

Recent celebration events fully demonstrated the unbreakable might of our people rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and vividly showed the unanimous will and firm determination of the Korean people to wage a vigorous struggle for accelerating the socialist construction and the final victory of the revolution upholding the banner of the Juche idea.

An endless stream of paraders marching past the rostrum

A mammoth parade of one-million Pyongyang working people held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Laid down in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the glorious revolutionary tradition—the immovable cornerstone of our Party and Republic



A column of paraders marches forward singing the memorable historic day of announcing solemnly to the world the birth of Juche Korea

March of victors who created a heroic epic of prosperity under the revolutionary banner of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence

Paraders gallantly advance with pride that they demonstrated the honour of heroic Korea by defending with blood the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic against the armed invasion of their enemy, American imperialists

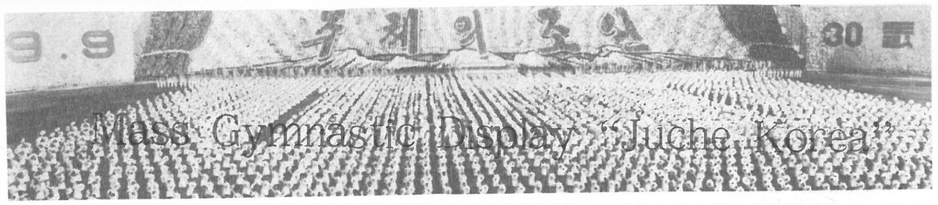
Taking pride in the great results scored in implementing the policy of simultaneously developing the economy and defence

Through the full introduction of the Juche-based farming method our socialist countryside gathers bumper crop every year, not affected by the extremely unfavourable weather conditions of the cold front

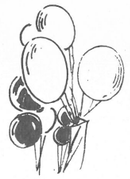
With a mind to bring earlier the day when the entire nation will get together around the plaza of reunification in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation

Paraders advance with a model of Chollima that flies forcefully towards the peak of the Second Seven-Year Plan

The beacon tower symbolic of the friendship and solidarity of the world's people advocating independence



Mass Gymnastic Display "Juche Korea"



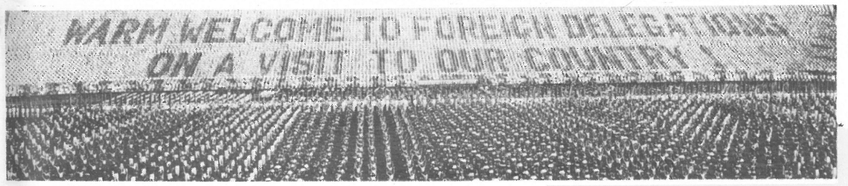
A spectacular mass gymnastic display "Juche Korea" was performed by 50,000 school children of Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium.

The mass gymnastic display showed the glorious and proud 30-year long history of our Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through its grand epic representation of Juche-based art.

A scene depicting the creation of the great Juche idea

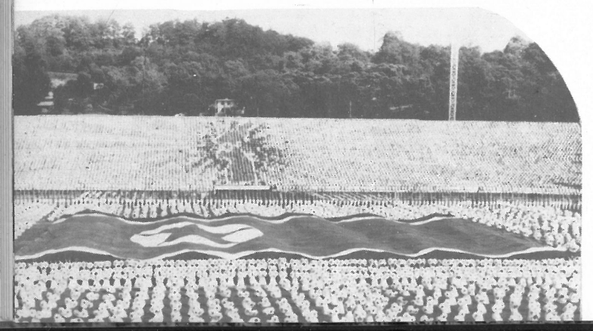
Described on the background are letters "May the great leader live long in good health!", and performers loudly shout cheers of "Manse!" (A closing scene of the mass gymnastic display)

A scene of the mass gymnastic display showing a national emblem symbolic of the founding of the Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader

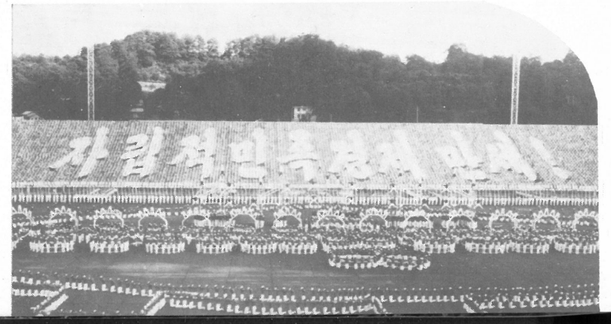


Delegations and representatives of various countries see the mass gymnastic display "Juche Korea"

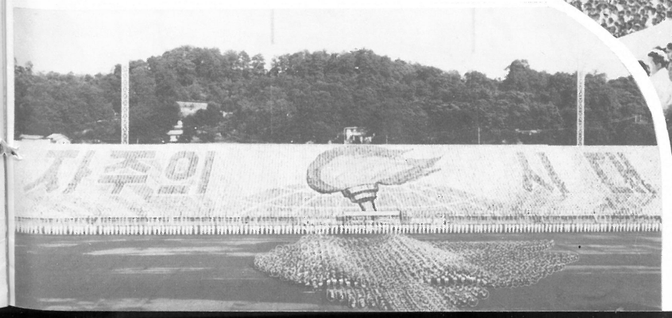
Performers of the mass gymnastic display spread the national flag of the DPRK



"Long live the independent national economy!"



"The era of independence"

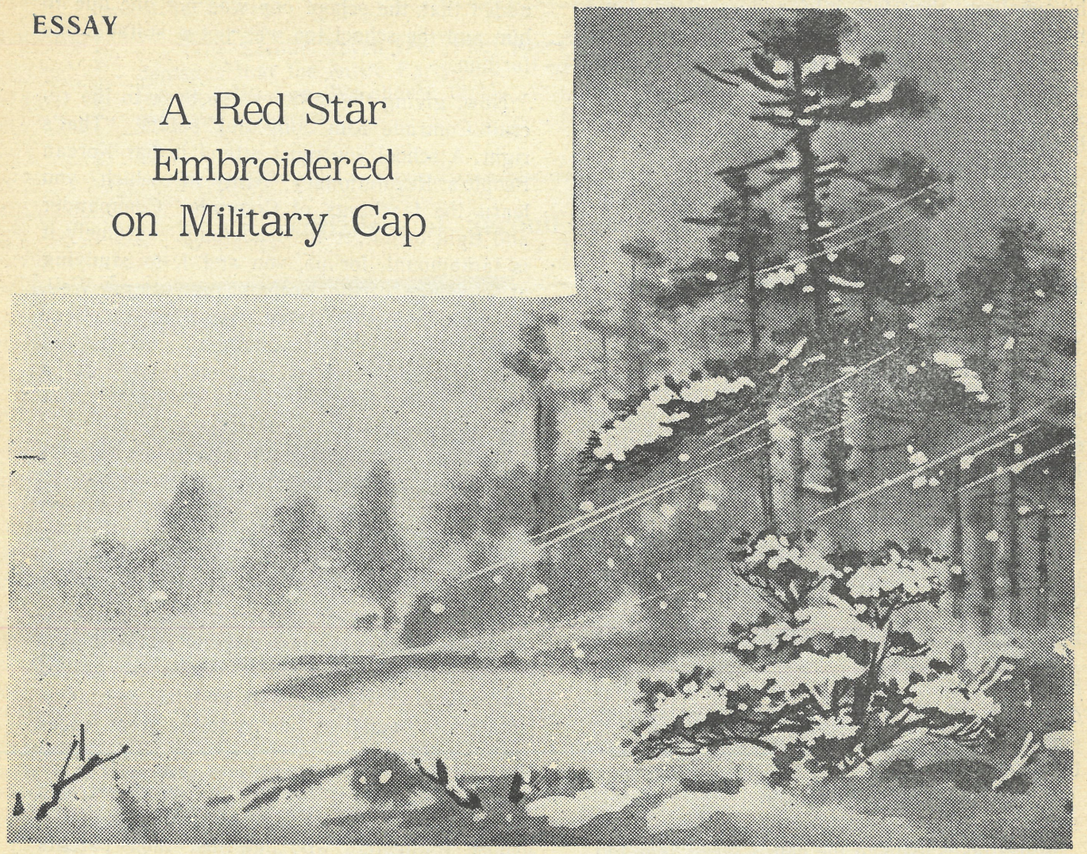


Pyongyang citizens and delegates of various foreign countries see the varieties of performances given in Rungra Islet in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Republic

Working people enjoy the national holiday in the recreation grounds of the Taedong and Potong Rivers

ESSAY

A Red Star Embroidered on Military Cap



> "...in the guerrilla units there was very solid unity between the men and a very strong spirit of mutual respect and comradeship."
>
> KIM IL SUNG

An indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk was a faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. She had left many unforgettable episodes in the history of our revolution and in the hearts of our people.

The life of the woman revolutionary Comrade Kim Jong Suk was struggle in itself, and her career fraught with struggle was adorned by so many episodes like stars glittering in the sky.

Here is an episode of "A Red Star Embroidered on a Military Cap."

Early in March 1937, the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was on a march towards Fusung area.

A large enemy force came in pursuit and the weather was biting cold. To make matters worse, the heavy snow lay thick six feet deep when the KPRA arrived in the vicinity of the Doigol Peaks. The march was a tough task for the recruits in particular. It was the first arduous trial for them who were not tempered yet in the crucible of guerrilla life in the mountains.

One day the unit bivouacked in the forest. As soon as the recruits placed themselves by the

bivouacfires, they fell into a deep sleep. Unnoticed, the bivouacfires were burning low thawing the snow. The site of bivouac taken by the guerrillas became hollow gradually. Presently, a streak of smoke began to rise from a bivouacfire.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was the first to find it. During the arduous march she would help the recruits and carry their knapsacks cheering up their spirits. On that day, too, when bivouac order was issued she built up fires for them, paying close attention to their bivouac conditions.

Getting near the smoking bivouacfire, she caught sight of the smouldering ear-cover-flap of a military cap worn by a recruit in sound sleep. Exhausted with the march, he was entirely unaware of his cap singeing.

Hurriedly she took off his cap and rubbed out a fire. Then she started to stitch up a rent in the cap with her needle. After deftly finishing off with her darning of the ear-cover-flap, she embroidered a five-point star on the cap in red thread.

At this juncture, the recruit woke up from his sleep. While looking attentively at the cap on which Comrade Kim Jong Suk was doing embroider, he passed his hand over his head to fluster himself.

Comrade Kim Jong Sunk said with a genial smile.

"Fire-flakes leapt to the cap, I guess. We, too, got our cap singed like this now and then for some time after joining the army...."

Her words were full of motherly affection and generosity. The recruit somehow could not receive his cap from her promptly. It was not without reason. He had been unusually troubled over cap in his boyhood.

While in primary school, he couldn't afford a school cap for lack of money. He attended school in unlined clothes unable to wear a school-uniform and cap. Nevertheless, he was good at his books. Though he won first place in the examination, the teacher awarded the honour to a pupil in a rich family. Indignant at it, he gave up school. It so happened that after his return home he found a school cap bought by his father for him on that particular day. How eagerly he had wanted to put on it badgering his father to buy him it! Ah, but he was not in a position any more to return to school....

The recruit related his story in this way, and added that the school cap was not one due to him and the school too was not a suitable one for him.

Now, giving the military cap back to the recruit Comrade Kim Jong Suk said: "That's right. A school you must attend is our Korean People's Revolutionary Army in which you learn the teachings of Comrade Commander and fight on under his leadership. Namely it is tantamount, for us, you and I, to studying at a college of the Korean revolution. Well, Comrade student! Please receive this college cap of the Korean revolution. I hope the red star embroidered on the cap should act as a star in your mind, a loyal star that would lead you to become a revolutionary soldier infinitely faithful to Comrade Commander in the arduous road of struggle in the future."

The recruit put on the military cap. Later on he fought bravely in the battles at all times. He set a high value on the military cap embroidered with the red star in the whole course of his army life, and never forgot the deep significance of the star till the last moment of his life.

Thus, with all her warm heart, she guided and educated the guerrillas and her comrades-in-arms to boundless fidelity to the great leader and revolution.

What a large number of fighters have grown up under the care of Comrade Kim Jong Suk! Those youngsters who had lost their parents owing to the "punitive" operations of the Japanese imperialists and entered the guerrilla base, passed the Children's Corps School with her utmost care and affection and were brought up to be members of the Juvenile Company. And simple-hearted farm youths of the Taochuanli village where she conducted the political work, proudly enlisted, arms in hands, in the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The very episodes left by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk in her struggle and life afford living teaching materials to the revolutionary education for our people.

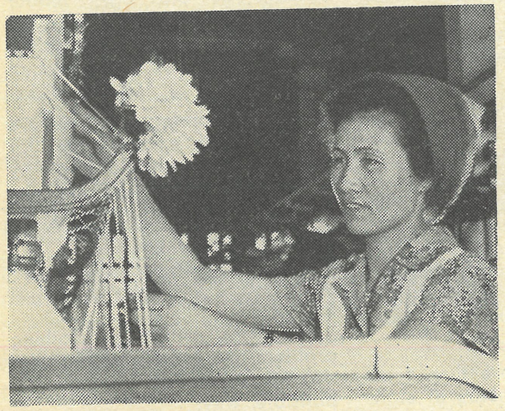
The red star she embroidered on the cap of the recruit is brightly shining even today as a guiding star of loyalty that enables our people and women to be the revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the great leader.

Kwon Chang Il

"The Second Seven-Year Plan poses very difficult and vast tasks, and demands that the entire Party and all people wage an unremitting struggle for its fulfilment. We should tackle this plan with our own strength, techniques and resources."

KIM IL SUNG

Fulfillers of Second Seven-Year Plan



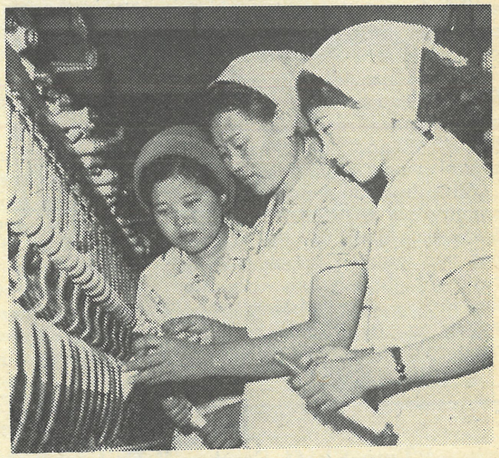
Labour Hero Pyon Jong Suk

*** Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's new year address for 1978, Labour Hero Pyon Jong Suk, a spinner of the Sinuiju Textile Mill, worked a miracle of overfulfilling her allotted task for the Second Seven-Year Plan at 100.1 per cent on June 28 by carrying out an energetic labour struggle.**

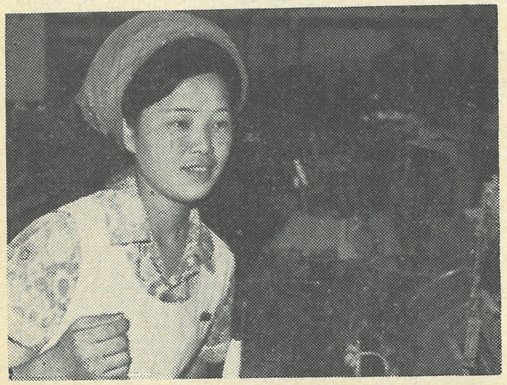
In February this year she had already overfulfilled her assignment for the first year (1978) of the new long-range plan. With such a vigour and spirit she made a sincere energetic drive unremittingly. Thus, she performed such a labour feat of accomplishing only in half a year her task of thread production of the Seven-Year Plan period.

*** Labour Hero Kim Jong Ok, a spinner of the Sinuiju Textile Mill, introduced a new advanced work method while waging a vigorous multi-loom tending campaign by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with a boundless fidelity to the great leader, and thus overfulfilled her assignment of yarn production for the Second Seven-Year Plan as of the end of the first half of this year.**

She takes the lead in continuous innovation to carry out the very important tasks put forward by the great leader at the central meeting in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Republic.



Labour Hero Kim Jong Ok who is seen in the centre of the workwomen



Weaver An Myong Hui

*** Weaver An Myong Hui of the No. 2 Weaving Shop, the Sariwon Textile Mill, performed a startling feat by fulfilling her assignments for the Second Seven-Year Plan in a little more than six months at a time when the "100-day battle" was going ahead at full steam to celebrate the 30th founding anniversary of our Republic as a grand festival of victors.**

She was able to gain such a success by making her looms high-speed and modernized, introducing a new method of work and carrying out the multi-machine tending campaign through the vigorous technical innovation movement in hearty response to the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Letter of the Party Central Committee.

Now she is making a brilliant innovation in the worthwhile work to implement the very important tasks set forth by the great leader at the central meeting in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Republic.

Our Socialist System under Which the State Takes Full Responsibility for Material and Cultural Well-being of Working People

Under our socialist system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people are all equally well off free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and about education and medical treatment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The superiority of our socialist system... lies in the fact that the state takes full responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people."

Besides providing secure jobs for all who can work, our State also assumes responsibility for the livelihood of those who cannot work.

All able-bodied people in our country are ensured jobs by the State according to their abilities and wishes. The same is the case with those youth who enter the society after finishing school education. And young discharged soldiers can go to college or take a job according to their ability and aptitude. Particularly, women participate in labour in the work places suited to their constitution and talent having the equal rights with men.

Moreover, our working people also benefit from labour protection, an eight-hour workday, paid holidays, and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria; they are provided with safe working conditions and adequate leisure time. In particular, working mothers enjoy tremendous benefits from the State.

Mothers with more than three children work six hours at eight hours pay. Nurseries and kindergartens are set up in all places where mothers and children are found, and the State brings up children at its expense. And the working women have a 77-day maternity leave while receiving their living allowances in full.

The State assumes responsibility for those who cannot work because of old age, labour accidents, diseases and injuries, and for old people and children who have no other means of support.

All our working people are provided with all conditions for food, clothing and housing by the State.

The State supplies the workers and office employees and their dependants including newborn babies with provisions at low prices.

The State settles the clothing problem of people and provides dwelling houses to them in responsible way.

The State allots houses to workers and office employees taking into account the size of their families and other conditions. The house rent accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living costs.

The State builds modern rural houses at its expense and offers them free for farmers' use.

There are medical institutions and medical workers in both urban and rural areas wherever people work and live. Through the section doctor system the State looks after the health of the working people in a responsible way.

Thanks to the State benefit, everyone studies to his heart's content free of charge.

With the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education, the State gives compulsory education to all the rising generation under working age and provides them with free education in schools of all levels up to university.

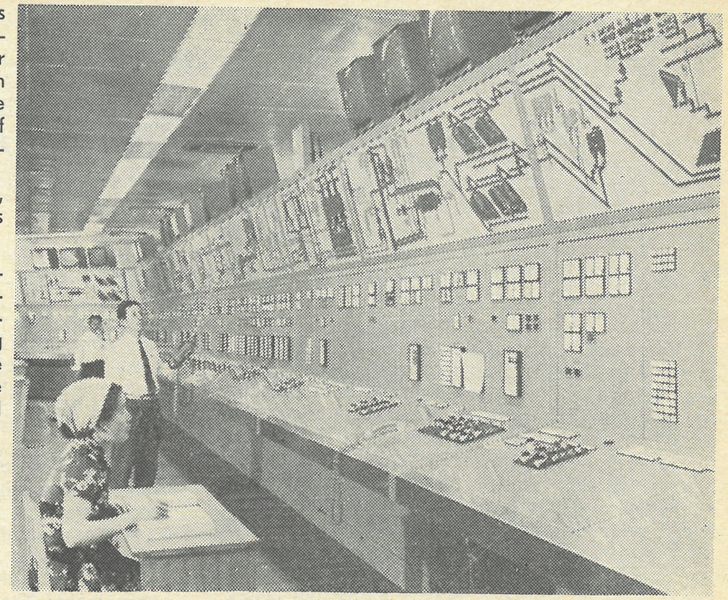
Even those adults who were denied an access to learning in bygone days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule are studying in factory higher technical schools, factory colleges and other educational institutions.

All preschool children are brought up at State and public expense.

In order to guarantee an equal material and cultural standard of the people and improve it steadily, the State systematically increases the living allowances of the workers and office employees in the direction of narrowing down to a considerable extent the differences in their living allowances while setting low prices on consumer goods, mass consumer goods in particular.

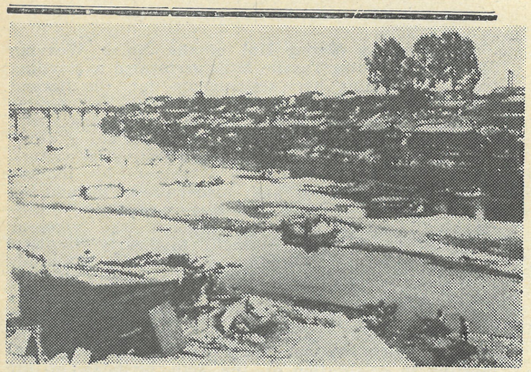
After the ceasefire in 1953 the living allowances of workers and office employees were raised on several occasions, and in 1970 they increased by 31.5 per cent on the average again. This was followed by another State measure to further increase the living allowances of low-paid workers and office employees by 10 or 24 per cent.

Meantime the State has cut the prices of manufactured goods on a number of occasions. Especially in 1974 the prices of manufactured goods were drastically lowered by 30 per cent



At a central control room of the Sunchon Cement Factory

"Two-Shift System" Even in Renting a Room



A slum of south Korea crowded with hovels

Not only school education but room renting is conducted on the two-shift system in south Korea today.

A south Korean paper reported the appalling housing conditions of south Korea under the heading of "A Room Is Occupied by Different Lodgers in Shifts 'Day and Night'. Two-shift System in Renting a Room."

In some quarter of Yongdungpo district, Seoul, many inhabitants take lodgings at a small hired room no more than 3 square metres "by turns" in the daytime and during the night.

This locality abounds with factory workers. They cannot afford to pay the rent on a room for the exclusive use of their family because of their low wages, hence they live in a hired room shared with another family on the two-shift system.

They sigh for grief: "It is a room in name only, it is little better than a pigsty."

Such a pitiful lodging condition is not confined to the dwellers in this locality. In south Korea today over 2,947,000 families have no house of their own.

If we may take it that a family has five members, this figure shows that nearly 15 million people rub through the world without house to live in.

Even in case of those people who have dwelling, the housing conditions are beyond description.

Excepting board-framed houses, 115.600 "dwelling houses" are either on the verge of collapse or unfit for human habitation in Seoul alone.

Women Workers Sweated at Low Wages

Women workers of south Korea are now forced to toil and moil at low wages.

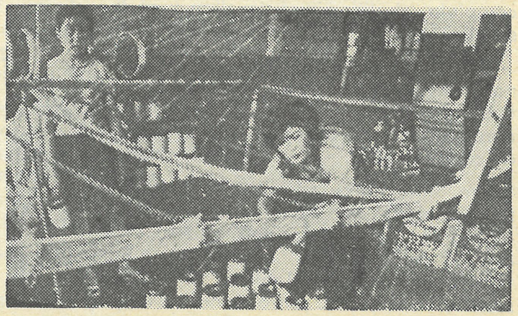
According to the data of investigation made by a broadcasting station of south Korea on the actual conditions of over 18,670 women workers in the manufactories throughout south Korea, 75 % of them are afflicted with toil labour receiving low wages of no more than 20,000 *won* (south Korean currency) a month.

Puppet Economic Planning Board of south Korea announced that the minimum living cost of a family of five is 91,580 *won* a month.

So, no wonder that those workers with large family members find it hard to make a living properly.

This enables us to get a glimpse of the miserable state of the south Korean women workers who are subjected to harsh exploitation coupled with maltreatment and contempt in the society under the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Women labourers of south Korea are driven hard in a narrow working place without the ventilation arrangement



Women and Eradication of Illiteracy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union soon after the liberation (August 1945) of our country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and thus enabled our women to participate in the socio-political life for the first time in the history of our country though they had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and contempt under the colonial rule. And he enforced the democratic reforms including the Law on the Equality of the Sexes and saw to it that they could make a vigorous march along the broad avenue to prosperity and happiness as the master of land and factories.

But, owing to their political backwardness and illiteracy women were unable to play their due role in the socio-political life and to make an active contribution to the building of a new country.

In those days unlettered people accounted for 80 per cent of the population of our country due to the aftermaths of the Japanese imperialist colonial policy of keeping Koreans in ignorance, and almost all women were illiterates.

Saying that while women were ignorant they could not work for nation building nor could they successfully achieve social emancipation of themselves, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as an important task before the Women's Union at that time to launch a campaign against illiteracy among women, and energetically led them for its realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...the Women's Union should launch an extensive campaign to abolish illiteracy among the women.

"...Today, unlike in the past, the women are provided with conditions for working to the best of their ability and studying as much as they want. The Women's Union must vigorously push ahead with the campaign against illiteracy so that the women can work more and better."

Thanks to the great leader's wise guidance and deep solicitude, all the unlettered working people and women were provided with every condition of learning.

More than 12,000 adult schools were set up throughout the country, irrespective of town and country, fishing hamlets and mining villages or remote villages in the mountains, and the teaching staff was allocated. Though in the difficult time right after liberation, teaching materials and school things were furnished even for adults without exception. Such being a situation, the Women's Union energetically conducted an ideological education to rouse all women to learning.

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on an average, 50 per cent at the maximum along with the complete abolition of taxation system.

The State gives material benefit to the farmers to elevate their material and cultural standard to the level of workers and office employees.

The State looks after the farmers' material and cultural well-being through the social and cultural measures, the construction of modern rural houses at state expense, the introduction of bus service and water lines in countryside, the development of the clinics in rural villages into hospitals and the complete abolition of agricultural tax in kind and taxation system.

The State evenly ensures and methodically improves the material and cultural lives of the people by means of the responsible supply service and sale of commodities at uniform prices.

Entrusting their destinies entirely to the respected and beloved leader who established the blissful socialist system, our people enjoy an abundant and happy life to their hearts' content.

Our people and women are boundlessly proud and honoured to live and work under the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now they are showing their all energies and wisdom in the fruitful labour for the carrying out of the very important tasks advanced by the fatherly leader at the central meeting in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Republic.

It would be possible to abolish their illiteracy in a short span of time if people should turn out as one man to learn how to write the alphabet under such favourable circumstances. So, the Women's Union waged active explanation and propaganda among women about the necessity of the anti-illiteracy campaign and its significance. The explanation and propaganda were carried out in both collective and individual way.

In order to let all women attend the adult school with interest, the Women's Union unfolded varied amusing art circle activities; teaching songs connected with eradication of illiteracy and creating and performing short dramatics, prior to study hours.

In every factory and rural village, women worked by day, and in the evening their resonant reading voices were heard from all places.

However, the campaign against illiteracy among women did not progress smoothly. Some of them did not come out willingly in the campaign, saying, "Even though women came to know how to read and write, what is the use of it?" Infected with old idea that all there was for women to do was to bring up their children and manage their households, they regarded it a matter of course for them not to learn.

And some of those families which were fettered by old feudal convention would not send their daughters or daughters-in-law to adult schools where many people gathered.

The Women's Union cadres went deep among women and persuaded them of the fact that though our women had been despised in ignorance because they were stateless in bygone days, they should now learn the alphabet to enjoy the equal socio-political rights with men as the master of the country.

Meanwhile, calling at those homes tied down to the trammels of old feudal convention, the Women's Union cadres patiently educated them to do away with obsolete remnants and conventionalities left over from Japanese imperialism and feudal system.

The Women's Union briskly conducted such ideological education on a nation-wide scale by extensively mobilizing not only its cadres but also awakened female workers and progressive women.

Thus, the women folks came to be active in learning alphabet.

On the other hand, the Women's Union put stress on carrying out the anti-illiteracy campaign effectively.

Steadily heightening the women's enthusiasm, the Women's Union organized its study groups and generalized the experience of able women among them to help them gain a complete understanding of the contents they learned. Women read books in spare times while working. And rural women did so even at fields. While cooking rice in kitchen they would turn over the leaves of a book to read and learn letters by heart in a way of putting them on the kitchen utensils.

As the result of their efforts they acquired a reading knowledge more proficiently day by day.

Not rest content with this, however, the Women's Union body organized the work to make visits and give individual education to aged women who had more difficulty in learning the letters than young women, and to those who were absent from the adult school for some reason.

The anti-illiteracy campaign initiated by the great leader produced a fine result owing to high enthusiasm of the Women's Union organizations and entire women.

Our women abolished their illiteracy completely in a short space of time after liberation, and they, once illiterates, were freed from darkness and ignorance, and trained up as genuine workers with high level of knowledge and culture to build a rich and strong new Korea.

☆

With the joy of becoming masters of a new Korea, women made their way to learn how to read and write

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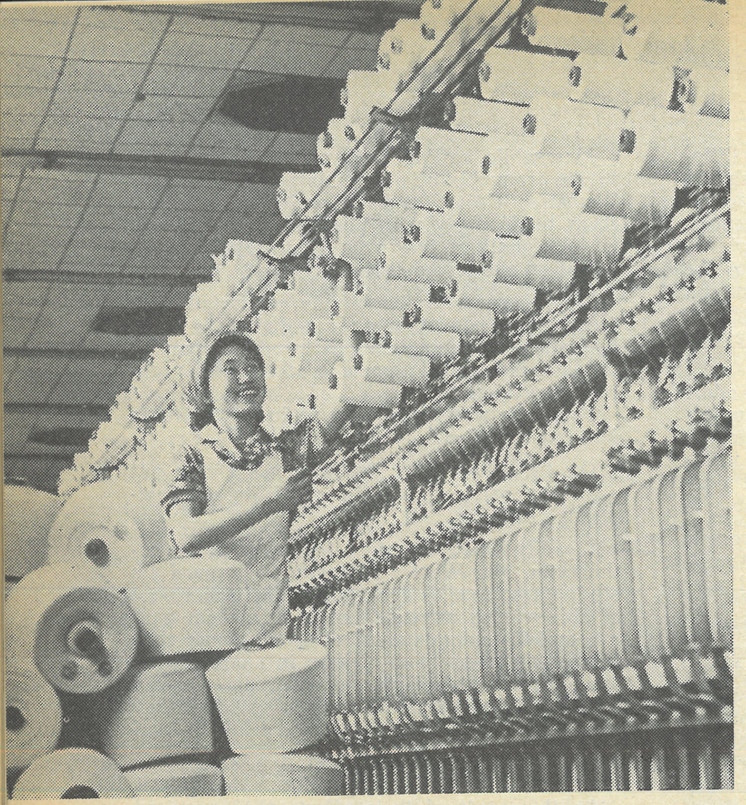


Our Women Make a Powerful Advance in Hearty Response to the Call of the Great Leader

Upholding the historic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central meeting celebrating the 30th birthday of the Republic, the entire working people of our country are now bringing about a new upswing and innovation in the production and construction day after day.

Women workers throughout the country have turned out in the general advance movement with ardent loyalty to the great leader. They are also creating new wonders and feats in all the branches of the national economy.

Weaver of the September Textile Mill achieves proud success with each passing day

Women are making innovation, too, in the transportation front

Continuous innovation is brought in the tractor production

In the "Chungsong" Tractor Plant

In the Kumsong Tractor Plant

High-quality ceramic wares are massproduced — at the Saengiryong Ceramics Factory —

"There are medical institutions and medical workers in both urban and rural areas, wherever people work and live. Through the section doctor system, an advanced system of medical service, the state looks after the health of the working people in a responsible way."

KIM IL SUNG

Account of Visit

People's Hospital Supplying Tonics to Villagers

Some day ago I made a visit to Chollima Pungjong-ri People's Hospital, Chungsan County, South Pyongan Province, situated along the coast of the West Sea.

My heart leapt up while looking at a vast expanse of waving ricefield promising rich crop through the window of a running bus.

After 16 kilometres' running from the county seat the bus arrived at a cosy village of modern houses. The people's hospital of Pungjong-ri was a large and neat two-storeyed building.

The hospital was hemmed in by thickset trees like a garden, and various kinds of medicinal herbs were growing.

I was greeted by director of the hospital Sok Yong Ok, who gave a detailed explanation on its scale and appointments.

In the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, not a single doctor could be found in the *ri*, not to speak of a hospital. There had been a hospital in the county seat 16 kilometres away from the *ri*. But, the peasants could neither be treated nor took a pack of medicine from lack of money even though they had caught a disease.

However, things changed completely. Today, thanks to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, there has appeared in Pungjong-ri, like all other villages in our country, a *ri* people's hospital with various departments including internal treatment, surgery, gynecology, pediatrics as well as well-furnished sick-rooms and a pharmacy and all the villagefolks are enjoying free medical care.

A field of medicinal herbs of the *ri* people's hospital

According to the director, the *ri* people's hospital, as the lowest medical establishment in our country, conducts medical activities with the main stress on prophylaxis, that is, prevention of disease before remedy.

Beside medical treatment, every doctor in the *ri* people's hospital has a section under his charge; he conducts a regular medical examination once a month and, through it, detects the disease of the inhabitants beforehand, and gives preventive inoculation, popularizes hygienic knowledge, and executes all-round health examination for the nursery and kindergarten children and school kids in the section under his charge.

Making an answer to my question as to how treatment is done, the director said in the following vein: Each department of the hospital keeps the case history cards of all inhabitants in the *ri*, doctors write up the health records and case history cards of those children under their charge from the moment of their birth, and on the basis of them, they carry on either prophylaxis or theraphy. So, there are scarcely any patient in the *ri*, let alone people with contagious diseases. Now, they make tonic medicines and supply them to the entire villagers so that they may work vigorously and enjoy the health and longevity.

Then the director pointed at the garden outside the window, saying with pride, "Those are herbs for traditional Korean medicines and tonics. Our doctors have planted and tended them in their spare time."

He invited me to look round their "pharmaceutical plant."

The tonic production was in full swing in the pharmaceutical room. A woman pharmaceutist in clean overalls showed me a medicines repository.

Seventy-odd kinds of traditional Korean medicines and tonics along with more than twenty kinds of injections were full on many shelves high and low.

(As there were scarcely any patient in the *ri*, they were making tonics to supply them to the villagers. What a wonderful thing it was!)

Stepping out of the pharmaceutical room with feelings of delight, I looked round every room of the hospital one by one.

All the departments of internal treatment, surgery, gynecology and pediatrics were furnished well without exception.

While going upstairs after seeing the first floor, we came across a grandma with a baby in her arms.

Somehow she was coming down the stairs drying her wet eyes with her handkerchief.

Grasping the director's hands, the grandma said with emotion:

"Director, I don't cry with sorrow, but weep for joy and thanks to our socialist system. I am taking home my daughter-in-law who gave birth to a child in the hospital. How could we think such a thing even in a dream in bygone days when we were deprived of our country. I can't help shedding tears."

A lump came into her throat preventing her from further saying.

In our country, the entire women—working women and rural women—receive the paid maternity leave before and after the childbirth till their perfect recovery to health, and all of women get midwifery service.

We saw off the grandma with a warm feeling.

Sometime later I left the hospital accompanied by the director to meet the doctors who were doing their work in the section under their charge.

When we arrived at the 2nd sub-workteam of the 1st workteam, a female doctor Kim Yong Suk was explaining to the farmers the hygienic knowledge to be practised in the autumn, taking advantage of the breathing time.

Various wall pictures were hung up in front of the female doctor.

After conducting her sanitary propaganda, she asked the farmers about their health and gave them her advice.

Together with Kim Yong Suk, we went towards residential quarter.

The autumn flowers were in

System of Free Medical Care

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to health services has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy greater benefits from the system of universal free medical care....This is possible only under the socialist system, where the masses of people are the true masters of the country."**

The system of universal, completely free medical care is in effect in our country: there are no doctor's fee nor hospital charges for entire people including such fees for medical advice, medical test, doctor's visit, midwifery service, operation, and X-ray examination, as well as charge for medicine and food expense of inpatients, and the state bears even travelling expenses to sanatoria and back and fees for medical treatment there.

The great leader had enforced a system of free medical care in the guerilla-bases long ago in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and developed it brilliantly in our country after liberation.

The great leader instituted a system of free medical care for the workers and office employees in January 1947, and carried into effect a system of universal free medical care in January 1953 when the Fatherland Liberation War was at its height. And from February 1960 he enforced a system of universal, completely free medical care.

One or two hospitals are found in each town and country, every *dong* or *ri* has either a people's hospital or a clinic. Home-made medical instruments, facilities and medicines are supplied sufficiently for them.

A number of doctors and medical workers are trained every year in medical college, higher medical school and training school for nurses set up in every province.

All of them constitute the firm material conditions for the system of free medical care.

Thus, our people feel no anxiety about medical treatment even though they fall ill.

Woman doctor of the ri people's hospital makes a sanitary propaganda in the section under her charge

full bloom and charming hens were picking at feed in the garden of every modern house.

We dropped in at the house of Cho Gan Nan, an old woman of ninety years.

She was washing vegetable by the water-works.

The grandma gladly greeted the female doctor, and felt awfully sorry to trouble her to frequent her home, saying that she could go to hospital herself because she was living hard by it.

"I enjoy a happy life without any worries till now at the age of ninety years under our excellent socialist system established by the fatherly leader," the grandma said to us, and continued to the following effect:

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule she was the mother of six children, yet could raise only one of them, losting the rest. Owing to lack of money she was unable to administer even a dose of medicine to her ailing children.

It happened when her third son was taken ill. She rushed to a hospital with her son on her back. But she couldn't consult a doctor from want of money. On her way home the son gave up his breath on her back.

Now, running her affectionate eyes on her grandchildren romping about in the yard, she went on saying:

"By the way, a doctor makes a call on them if they get a light scratch on their knees, and they go to hospital to receive treatment if they suffer from a slight cough. So, they have no worries if they are seized with a disease."

That's right. Hospitals and clinics can be found wherever people live and work in our country irrespective of the remote mountain village and isolated islets.

Under our advanced medical service system, the name of a new-born baby is filled in his health records by the doctor from the moment of his birth before registering it in a certificate of birth, and placed under the care of the section doctor all through his life.

How happy our people under such a system!

Hearing the grandma say, we have deeply felt again the superiority of our socialist system set up by the fatherly leader, and made a repeated firm determination to bring about a greater innovation in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as soon as possible so as to enforce the gracious system of medical service in south Korea, too.

Kim Song Chil

Section Doctor System

Section doctor system enforced in our country is an advanced system of medical service under which doctors take charge of the inhabitants of a definite section to give prophylactic treatment for them and look after their health thoroughly in a responsible manner.

Our doctors and nurses not only treat patients at hospitals but always go out to a section under their charge to examine the inhabitants for prevention against disease and disseminate sanitary knowledge among them while giving a helping hand to the work of keeping their working and living conditions in a hygienic and cultured way.

The entire medical workers of our country are included under this system.

Such an excellent system of medical service has been established by the great leader who pays constant attentions to the people's health so that they may enjoy the longevity and do their job in good health.

The advanced system of medical service has developed our country into a blissful land where all people carry on their work in sound body and enjoy a long life in good health.

Average Life Span —Seventy-Three Years

In 1976 the average life span of the population of our country reached 73 years; 70 for men and 76 for women.

Prophylaxis Has Precedence over Therapy

—Travel notes of Uzuki Yasuko, a member of the Delegation of Women Activists of Japan Socialist Party that had visited our country—

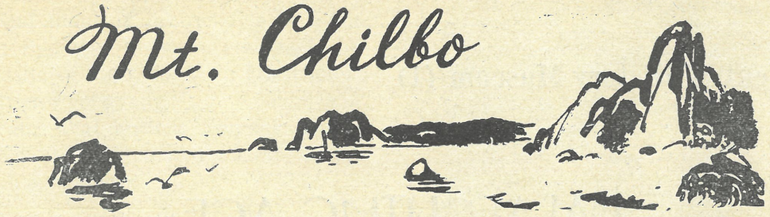
Medical service in Korea lays the main stress on prophylaxis. Prevention of disease should, naturally, go before remedy, and in this country the preventive measure is thorough to a wonder. As the remark "Preventive medicine may well be called socialist medicine" denotes, priority is given to prophylaxis as a primary requisite to medical service.

We also received much benefits of it during our sojourn.

To begin with, the day after our arrival we were visited by the doctors of the Central Hospital of Pyongyang, who kindly inquired after our health. One day, one of us slightly sneezed and a doctor was called in at once. On another occasion, a doctor paid an unexpected visit at midnight, waked one of us up and inquired after her health because she had had bowels somewhat abnormal.

We were cared for so scrupulously that we could hardly cough at will. This might be partly because we were foreign guests. But, it may be fairly presumed that it is a proof of the importance attached to prophylaxis.

Mt. Chilbo



Mt. Chilbo is a famous mountain in Korea.

The scenic mountain soars magnificently along the southeastern coast of North Hamgyong Province in the northeastern part of our country. Our people have admired its beauty from ancient times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

Thanks to the loving care and solicitude of the great leader, a fine rest home and sightseeing facilities have been built in Mt. Chilbo for the working people.

The mountain is dotted with cozy bowers from which come at all times happy singing and laughing voices of the working people enjoying a pleasant time of recreation.

According to different, unique scenery of ridges, valleys and seashore, Mt. Chilbo is divided into three parts; Nae (Inner) Chilbo, Oe (Outer) Chilbo and Hae (Sea) Chilbo.

Nae Chilbo forms most charming scenery in harmony with the gracefully yet fantastically-shaped peaks and mysterious caverns as well as thick trees in all the seasons.

Oe Chilbo is also crowded with scenic spots. Crystal-clear streams flow through ravines under the cool shade of thick woods clad with needle-leaved trees and broad-leaved trees, forming many blue ponds and majestic waterfalls.

A rainbow-shaped rock and beautiful islets afford wonderful scenes mirrored in the blue water of the East Sea, which presents a picturesque view of Hae Chilbo.

Musudan in Hae Chilbo is a perpendicular bluff hundreds of metres high that is formed in a range of Mt. Chilbo extending so far as the sea; The place is always in commotion with the dancing waves washing against the bluff. Hence comes the place-name Musudan bearing the meaning of a terrace washed by the dancing waters.

A fine view of the vast East Sea can be obtained from the high bluff against which the wild waves dash, breaking into white foam. Really, it offers a wonderful magnificent spectacle.

Mt. Chilbo is overgrown with many varieties of trees and abounds in wild fruits and wild animals such as tiger, bear, wild boar, roe deer, etc.

In and around the scenic Mt. Chilbo there are rich underground resources of quartz, graphite and gold. And the sea facing Hae Chilbo with an indented coastline offers rich marine resources like fishes and seaweeds.

Basking in the warm affection and deep solicitude shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, today Mt. Chilbo, a scenic spot, is more beautifying itself with each passing day as a pleasure and cultural recreation ground for our women and working people.

Thus it infuses love for the socialist fatherland more profoundly into the hearts of the women and working people visiting this locality.

Workers enjoy their recreation in the beautiful Hae (Sea) Chilbo of Mt. Chilbo

Korean Central History Museum (1)

PALAEOLITHIC AGE

Thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Central History Museum was built on December 1, 1945.

The museum has 19 halls. Displayed there are the historical remains and documentary data and visual materials of our country dated from primitive, slave and feudal societies until the beginning of the modern times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Korean nation is a fine nation with a long history and brilliant cultural tradition."

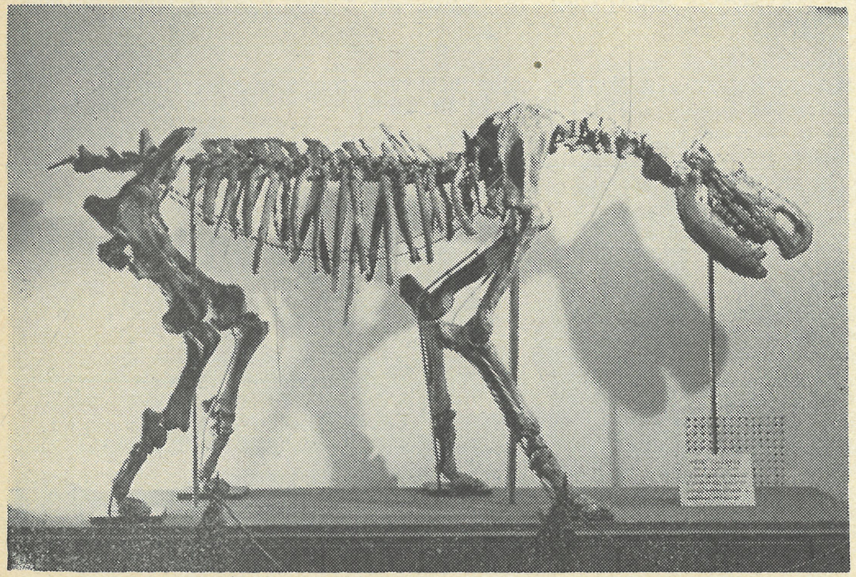
Our nation has a long history.

Palaeolithic remains have been found in various places of our country.

Among them are the Komunmoru remains in Sangwon County, Pyongyang. Being cave remains, they belong to Lower Palaeolithic Age of 600,000-400,000 years ago—the earliest stage of mankind. The remains consist of fossilized bones of beasts of scores of kind hunted by man together with various stone implements. And fossilized animals have been newly discovered.

In Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province there were found many stone implements, the remains of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic Age of over 100,000 years ago and 40,000-30,000 years ago.

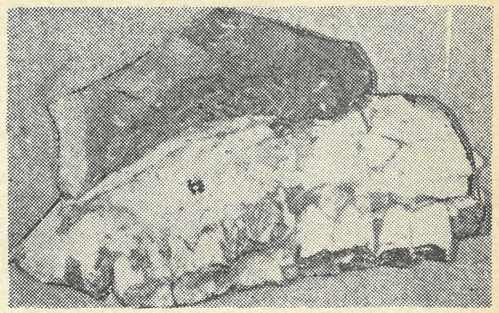
These stone implements are still rude and yet more improving in the making than those of the Komunmoru stage.



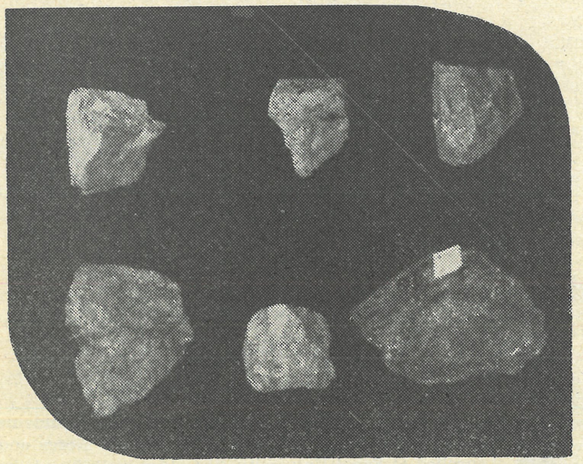
Skeleton of big rhinoceros

Besides, there were unearthed fossilized teeth of "ancient man" in the remains in Sungrisan, South Pyongan Province and beast bones and fire-site in the remains in Hwachon-ri, Sungho District, Pyongyang.

This indicates that ancient Koreans had lived in these areas and created an old history and culture of our country.



Lower jaw-bone of big rhinoceros



Stone implements made by breaking

Fire-site of the mid-Palaeolithic Age of over 100,000 years ago found in Hwachon-ri, Sungho District, Pyongyang

"The south Korean authorities are still persisting in their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national division and their policy of dependence upon outside forces, harshly repressing democratically-minded people and patriotic youth and students of south Korea who call for national reunification and democracy."

KIM IL SUNG

Plot Carried Out in "Curfew Hour"

On May 27, So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean student, who served out his 7-year prison term under the false charge made by the south Korean puppet clique, must have been released.

But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique threw him again behind bars.

More than anything else the puppet clique were afraid that So Jun Sik might bring to light the inside of the "campus spying case" they cooked up illegally some years ago and the truth of their "torture politics" and "rule by prison" which are censured and denounced sharply at home and abroad.

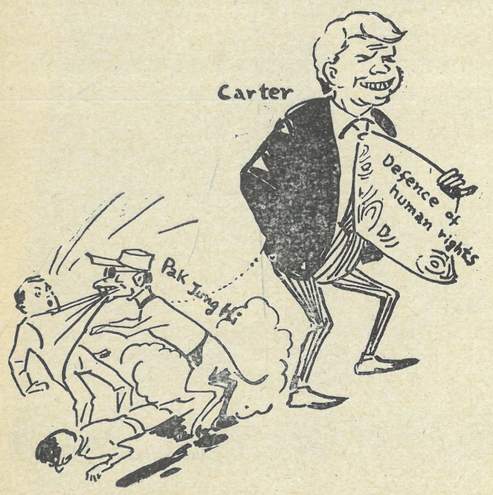
This is how they framed such a plot once again.

They claimed that So Jun Sik had to be jailed again by the "Public Security Law" for there was a fear of his "second offense."

This goes to the extreme of fascist tyranny and suppression of human rights.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a human scum who went so far as to poison his trusted followers without mercy and shoot his wife to death to gratify his lust for power. Therefore it takes this rascal no efforts to work out any conceivable intrigues and do every evil.

Specious sign



The siren blew announcing the "curfew hour", a product of the dirty policy, wailing out devilishly and piercing the night sky of Chonju city (south Korea).

Hours passed since then....

A police car appeared and dashed at breakneck speed toward Taejon city along the street guarded strictly by the police and the special agents. It was sending So Jun Sik under guard to Taejon Prison.

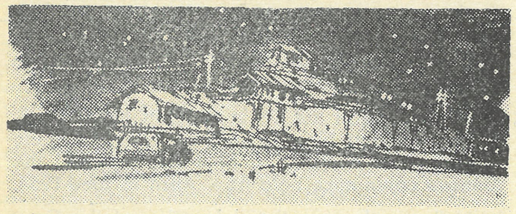
At the age of 23 he was unlawfully imprisoned and had to serve out a 7-year prison sentence, which made a mess of his youth in the twenties. Now he has to lose the prime of life in the thirties behind bars. Fate is cruel indeed.

That day the wicked puppet clique hurriedly transferred him to Taejon in the early morning prior to the arrival of his mother and sister who came from Japan in haste to meet their own flesh and blood.

The mother and sister have missed him badly for a long space of seven years. So, they took the trouble to come unmindful of the long way, but in vain.

How gruesome the reality is!

Well aware of his unbending spirit, the mother and sister made a "firm determination to live on more tenaciously in the future in deference to his wishes," cursing the puppet clique's brutal conduct.



Foreign-born Korean students came to the homeland to master their mother tongue and get a better understanding of its realities, but became the victim of traitor Pak Jung Hi's fascist terrorism. The traitor made a false charge against them, putting them in jail. This blackguard went the length of imprisoning again the man who was to leave prison at the expiration of his term. Nowhere else in the world can we find such a fascist cutthroat.

A great number of Japanese and world people, not to speak of south Koreans, are hotly indignant at the most heinous infringement upon the human rights of the So brothers by the homicidal gangsters of Pak Jung Hi and at their repeated suppression of So Jun Sik.

We scathingly denounce the criminal acts committed by the fascist hordes of Pak Jung Hi who threw So Jun Sik again into prison as a new fascist offensive against the south Korean people fighting for the anti-fascist democratization as well as for the country's reunification, and as an extreme mockery against the progressive mankind of the world valuing justice and human rights.

Barbarity Committed by Fascist Cutthroats

Japan-born Korean students So Sung and his younger brother So Jun Sik came to south Korea and enrolled at Seoul University (the elder in 1968 and the younger in 1967) with an aim to learn their mother tongue and grasp the realities of the divided homeland.

However what waited for them there was the gloomy and miserable realities alone.

While they were at the university, mass resistances were being waged violently in rapid succession by the youth and students of this university and many other south Korean colleges against the move of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for long-term office and the criminal military "drill".

Panic-stricken immensely by the students' struggle, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique concocted a new trickery "case" and arrested the So brothers and many other students in April 1971 on the charge of involvement in the socalled "case".

On arresting them, the hangmen committed all sorts of brutal atrocities by putting them to such tortures as "airplane-torture—5 or 6 gangsters thrashing the victim with sticks by turns after hanging him down from the ceiling—, electric torture and the "Jinghis Khan cooking type torture"—suspending the victim in the air and roasting him alive.

About the wretched aspect of So Sung in those days the Japanese publication reported, "His face was so roughly distorted like a stream of lava and turned reddish-brown that it could not be recognized as a face of a living man."

When So Sung appeared in a court wearing spectacles which was tied around his head with a white cord because he became earless, his close Japanese acquaintances doubted he was to be So Sung.

Having driven him such miserable conditions, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique manufactured a false record seizing an opportunity when he became senseless for a month by the harsh torture. Then they forced him to seal with his toe on the record for his thumb was too burnt to do it.

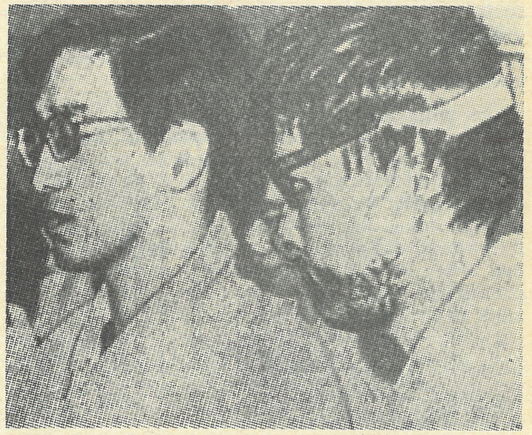
Now that So Jun Sik rejected the forced "ideological conversion", the puppet clique cruelly cudgeled him until his backbone was laid bare resulting in causing internal bleeding and losing consciousness for over two months.

This is merely an instance out of many atrocities committed against the So brothers by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, which are far beyond human imagination.

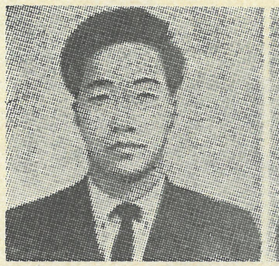
In this way the puppet clique of human butcher Pak Jung Hi laid the "guilt" on the So brothers on the false charge of involvement in what they call "campus spying case"; So Sung was sentenced to penal servitude for life and So Jun Sik to seven years' penal servitude.

How devilish and wicked their outrage and plot are!

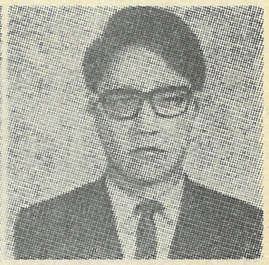
The days of such a human butcher as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are bent on man-slaughtering are numbered.



So brothers whose faces have been disfigured beyond recognition due to the vicious torture inflicted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique



So Jun Sik



So Sung

How Have the US Imperialists Hampered Korea's Reunification (2)

Instead of deriving a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, the US imperialists have carried more vicious manoeuvres for aggression and war against Korea and for national division.

Already in August 1953 immediately after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the US imperialists concluded the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact" with the south Korean puppet clique, which stipulated the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor army.

The fabrication of the aggressive and traitorous "pact" by the US imperialists in collusion with the puppet clique even before the signing ink was dry on the Armistice Agreement—this came of their insidious purpose of occupying the southern half of Korea permanently by baffling a political conference to be convoked to discuss the problems as to withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The Armistice Agreement stipulated that a political conference of the two sides would be held immediately after the war to settle the Korean question by peaceful means. However, the United States did not abide by this stipulation. As a result, our country is still in a state of ceasefire today. No peace agreement has been concluded and there has been no progress in the work of solving the Korean question peacefully."**

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic made every persistent effort so that a higher-level political conference stipulated in the Armistice Agreement might achieve a success toward the promotion of the independent solution of the Korean reunification question.

The US imperialists, however, frustrated the Panmunjom preliminary talk held for the convocation of the political conference in December 1953 by walking out from it unilaterally.

The scheme of the US imperialists for hampering and foiling the fair solution of the Korean question was brought to light glaringly in the Geneva conference held from April to June 1954.

At the conference the delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a proposal the main content of which was to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea and establish a unified government in Korea through elections by Koreans themselves.

This proposal earned the support of the broad public opinion of various countries, not to speak of the Korean people.

Notwithstanding, US delegate Dulles instigated the puppets to advance the so-called "14-point proposal" aiming at the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor army, and schemed to break down the conference with this "proposal". With the intention of frustrating the conference on the plea of the gangster-like "proposal", the rascals committed such a criminal act at last as to unilaterally declare the rupture of the political conference on the Korean question on June 15. After breaking off the Geneva conference, the US imperialists stepped up frantic preparations for unleashing another war.

In the latter half of 1954 they transferred the Headquarters of the US 8th Army and the Far Eastern Command from Japan to south Korea while reinforcing their aggressive troops stationed in south Korea and running amuck to expand military establishments.

In June 1957 they abrogated the subparagraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement banning the introduction of combat materials for reinforcement. And in July of the same year they moved the "UN Command" to Seoul from Japan and made the "UN Forces" commander hold the additional posts of the commander of the US imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea and the commander of the US 8th Army, and devoted themselves to the simplification of the military commanding system and transformation of south Korea into a nuclear base.

In accordance with the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated on February 5, 1958, the Volunteers of the People's Republic of China finished their withdrawal till October that year, but the US imperialists continued to station their aggressor troops in south Korea openly showing their sinister design of permanent occupation of south Korea.

Like this the US imperialists continued to block the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

In April 1960 the heroic uprising of the people in south Korea overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, shaking the colonial rule of US imperialism to its very foundation.

It was at this juncture that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a reunification proposal of enforcing the confederation of the north and south. And the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced an epoch-making proposal including the realization of the economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between the north and south and the promotion of the independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

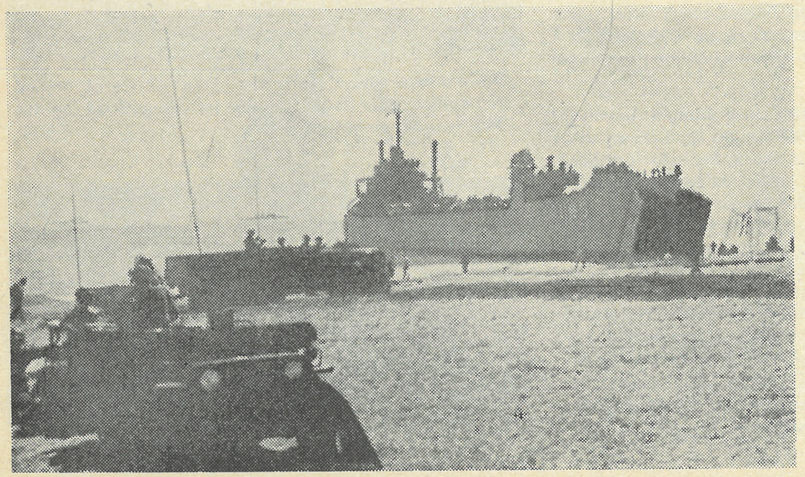
This reasonable proposal on reunification marked a turning-point in dynamically rousing the south Korean people to the patriotic struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification.

Under the situation where the anti-US save-the-nation struggle of the south Korean people was gaining momentum, the youth and students in south Korea rose up in a mass struggle with the slogans like "Reunification is the only way out" and "Let's go north, come south, let's meet at Panmunjom!"

Scared by this, the US imperialists instigated the military gangsters of south Korea to engineer a military coup in May 1961 and fabricated the Pak Jung Hi fascist military regime in an attempt to suppress the south Korean people's growing tendencies toward reunification and prolong their colonial rule.

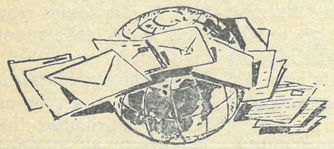
From that time on, the US imperialists egged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to make frenzied preparations for a new war and brutally oppress and murder the south Korean patriotic people fighting for the democratization of the south Korean society and the country's reunification. For a brief space of a month after appearing as a ringleader of the puppet clique, the notorious wicked human butcher Pak Jung Hi arrested 100,000 south Korean patriotic people at random and brought them to murderous "trials" which were staged day after day deciding 900 cases a day on the average.

As mentioned above, the US imperialists continued to aggravate tense situation in Korea and made frantic efforts to perpetuate the division of the nation.



The US imperialist aggressor troops and the south Korean puppet army are conducting military exercises day in, day out

Real Facts of "Troop Pullout" Plan



US IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA

On the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle (June 25-July 27), telegrams and letters of supporting the struggle of our people and women for the country's independent and peaceful reunification came to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union from the women's organizations of various countries including the Soviet Women's Committee, the Women's National Council in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the National Leadership of the Federation of Cuban Women, the Women's Democratic Federation of Germany, the Women's Union of Democratic Kampuchea, the CC of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the National Council of Polish Women and the General Federation of Syrian Women.

The telegrams and letters expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country independently and peacefully in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Denouncing the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for their new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot the telegrams and letters strongly demanded that the US imperialists immediately withdraw US troops and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Furthermore, they expressed the confident belief that the heroic Korean people would surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

WIDF Issued a Statement Appealing for Taking Various Actions in Support of Korean People's Just Struggle

The Women's International Democratic Federation gave out a statement on the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Exposing and denouncing against the US imperialists who are continuously bringing their aggressive armed forces in south Korea to step up military support to the south Korean puppet clique and clinging persistently to the criminal "two Koreas" plot, the statement expressed firm support and solidarity for the cause of national reunification of the Korean people and women.

And the WIDF called on its affiliated women's organizations in every country to take various actions in support of the just demand of Korean people on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle.

South Korean youth and students fighting against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Korean compatriots in Bonn, West Germany, holding a demonstration putting up a placard with the slogan "Down with Pak Dictatorship"

The Hague citizens in the Netherlands carry on a struggle against the production of neutron bombs

Figures from various circles in the United States demonstrating in front of the White House in Washington against the production of neutron bombs

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Women OF KOREA

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